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College Basketball Results
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Andorra 8.50 F. Iceland 175 IKR Oman 1.000 Rials
Antilles 10 F.F. Iran 115 Rials Poland 20,000 Zl.
Austria 25 S. Israel NIS 5.50 Portugal 200 Esc.
Bahrain 0.600 Din Italy 2,200 Lire Qatar 8.00 Rials
Belgium 55 B.Fr. Jordan 1 JD Rep. of Ireland 95 P.
Bulgaria 40 Leva Kenya Shs. 45 Réunion 10 F.F.
Cyprus C.£ 1.00 Kuwait 500 Fils Russia U.S.$2.00
Czechoslovakia 35 Kr. Lebanon U.S.$1.10 Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Denmark 13.00 DKr. Libya L.Din. 0.80 Spain 150 Ptas.
Egypt E.P. 5.000 Luxembourg 55 L.Fr. Sweden 12.00 S.Kr.
Finland 10.00 F.M. Macao 205 Esc. Switzerland 3.00 S.Fr.
France 8.50 F. Morocco 11.00 Dh. Tunisia 1.000 Din
Germany 3.00 D.M. Netherlands 3.25 Fl. Turkey T.L. 8.000
Great Britain £0.80 Nigeria 20,00 Naira U.A.E. 8.50 Dirh.
Greece 250 Dr. Norway 14.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $1.00
Hungary 127 Ft. Yugoslavia 45 ND.

OLYMPIC PODIUM

A Lot of Heads Are Lost Over La Face

Patrick Ortlieb of Austria won the downhill championship Sunday as the Winter Olympics got fully under way in Albertville, France.

Franck Piccard of France finished .05 seconds slower to get the silver medal and cheers from the hometown crowd.

But Leonhard Stock, the 1980 Olympic downhill champion, missed a turn, hit a gate and crashed into a retaining wall. Marc Girardelli, the four-time World Cup champion, skied off the course at the same spot after posting one of the fastest early times. Paul Accola of Switzerland, the overall World Cup leader, whacked a gate at that turn while Franz Heinzer, the reigning world downhill champion, finished but was nearly skiing sideways on one jump.

Ortlieb's reaction to the steep, twisting La Face de Bellevarde course: "I have not changed my mind. This is not a downhill."

Veteran Jumps On a Victory

Ernst Vettori, an Austrian veteran who had never won a major title, held off the new generation of Olympic ski jumpers and won the 90-meter gold medal.

Toni Nieminen, the 16-year-old Finn who has dominated the World Cup season, had to settle for the bronze medal. He was trying to become the youngest male champion in the history of the Winter Olympics.

Elsewhere, Gunda Kleeman Niemann of Germany, the world record holder, won the 3,000-meter speed skating race but the track's sticky surface slowed her pace. In hockey, the United States beat Italy, 6-3; Sweden beat Poland, 7-2, and Finland beat Germany, 5-1.

Michael Probst/Reuters

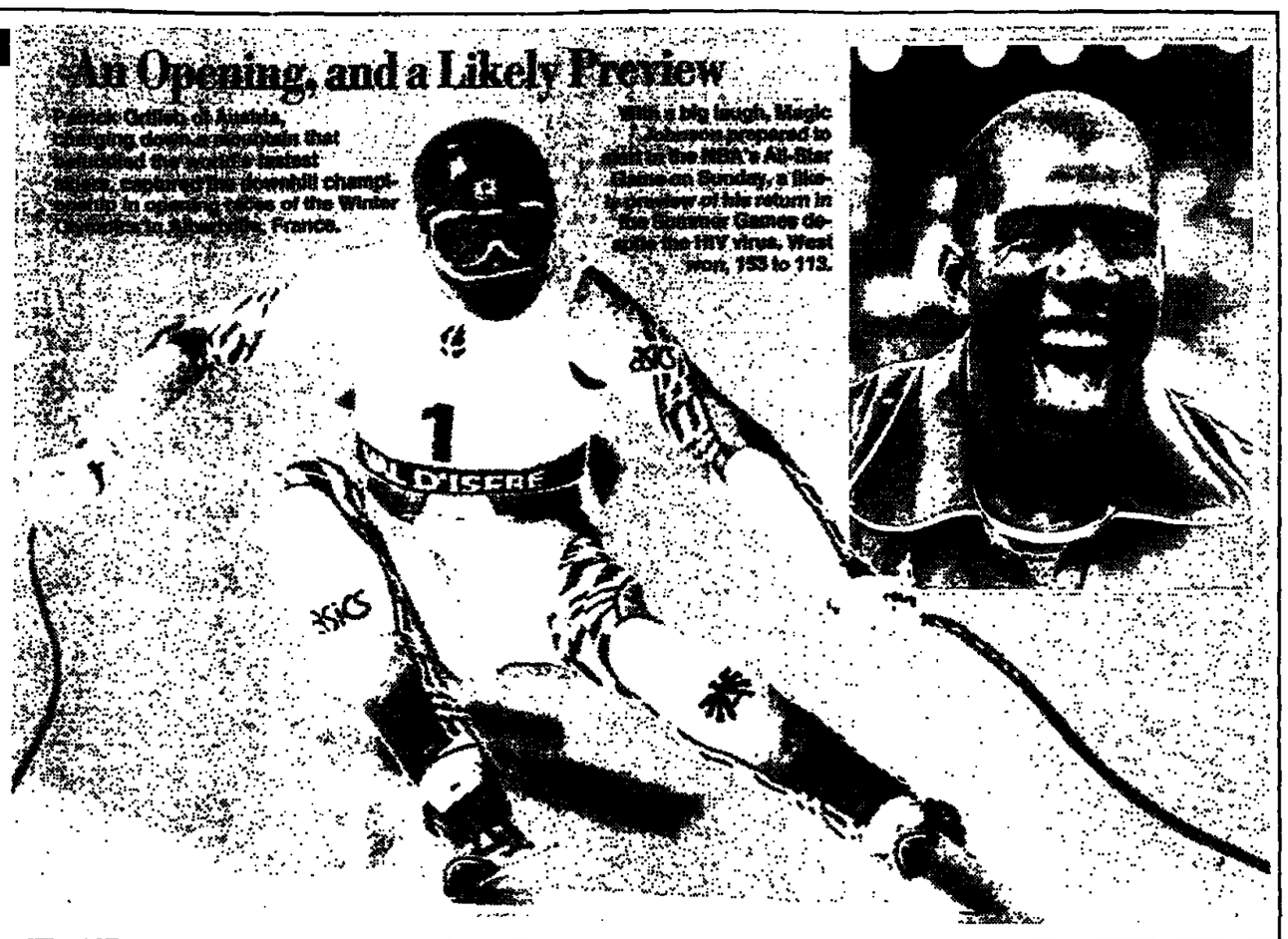
Gunda Niemann of Germany en route to an easy victory in the women's 3,000-meter speed skating race at the Olympic Oval. Teammate Heike Warnicke won the silver medal. The controversial outdoor track, half in and half out of the sun, did not cause the problems many had forecast.

Quayle's Lunch Is Hard to Digest

Vice President Dan Quayle went to lunch at the Olympic athletes' village and soured many on U.S. politicians and journalists as the meal turned into a mob scene that got the local mayor ejected while the U.S. ambassador was left out in the cold.

Then the vice president went to the opening ceremonies and took part in the "wave" with President François Mitterrand of France.

Olympic report: Pages 14 and 15



An Opening, and a Likely Preview

Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, speeding down a course that humbled the world's fastest skiers, captures the downhill championship in opening rites of the Winter Olympics in Albertville, France.

With a big laugh, Magic Johnson prepared to play in the NBA's All-Star Game on Sunday, a likely preview of his return in the Summer Games despite the HIV virus. West won, 153 to 113.

U.S. Officials Take Tough New Line On Europe

They See Rising Friction Over NATO and Trade As Isolationism Grows

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

MUNICH — American politicians, diplomats and academics warned their European counterparts on Sunday that a rising tide of isolationism was dramatically changing U.S. attitudes toward Europe.

Republicans and Democrats alike told European leaders that America's new domestic focus was leading to a much tougher U.S. drive for free trade, far fewer American soldiers in Europe, and even a wavering commitment to the foundation of postwar foreign relations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Speaking at the annual Munich Conference on Security Policy, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that the "prevailing view" in the United States was that NATO was "no longer necessary, relevant or affordable."

He predicted that the alliance would become a "mainly European organization."

Mr. Cohen said there was little support in the U.S. Congress for the Bush administration plan to keep 150,000 American troops in Europe, less than half the Cold War troop level. A more likely figure would be 75,000, he said.

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, put the number even lower, at 60,000.

And the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, appeared to acknowledge that the 150,000 figure was unrealistic, saying, "I don't think the numbers count so much as the presence."

The warnings of a dramatically reduced American presence in Europe came as Vice President Dan Quayle led a concerted U.S. drive to persuade the European allies that no issue was more important in the Atlantic alliance than achieving the free trade agreement that has been blocked by a U.S.-European stalemate over farm subsidies.

Japan's foreign minister wants negotiations on replacing a rice import ban with tariffs. Page 7.

"Friends, we have got to get on with it," Mr. Quayle told the international conference. "Trade is a security issue."

The trade talks have bogged down because of a feud between the United States and the European Community over cutting agricultural subsidies as part of the GATT's Uruguay Round of talks.

Mr. Quayle said that an agreement in GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was "absolutely critical."

"It is critical to the security of Europe, the security of the United States and the security of Asia," he said. "We have to conclude the Uruguay Round.

"If we don't, you have the Cold War behind us and the disappearance of the Soviet Union, and yet no comprehensive understanding on how we're going to conduct our trade relations."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said in an interview: "I don't think the Europeans understand how far they have to move on trade. If they don't back down, it could undermine NATO and American participation in the alliance. We're heading to a precipice that Europeans really don't understand."

Again and again, U.S. politicians returned to the subject of the GATT talks, warning that a failure to agree on free trade could hinder continued American military support in Europe.

Americans and Europeans agreed that the lingering argument over large-scale European agricultural subsidies, which Mr. Lugar called "a predatory mechanism," was driving a wedge between allies.

Mr. Wörner, a former West German defense minister, said that if the trade issue was not resolved, "we risk a profound crisis in the trans-Atlantic alliance."

But Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands called the American warnings "exaggerated" and said that a U.S. withdrawal from Europe could have the same kind of dire consequences it had after World War I.

"It does not work to say we better agree on GATT or else America will leave NATO," the Dutch official said. "That's not how friends talk to each other."

Americans and Europeans often seemed to be speaking from opposite sides of a widening gulf. Several Europeans said they considered the U.S. comments on trade and security to be largely an election-year bluff.

"It's true that they've heard threats of American withdrawal for 40 years," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arkansas. "But this is different. Times have changed."

Perhaps with that in mind, German leaders said that Europe needed to move ahead on developing its own defense capabilities.

While Thousands Jeer Yeltsin, Thousands Cheer

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thousands of Russians gathered near the Kremlin on Sunday to protest President Boris N. Yeltsin's free-market changes, while thousands more assembled in a counterdemonstration urging Russians to give Mr. Yeltsin's policies time to succeed.

Many anti-Yeltsin demonstrators were pro-Communist, nationalistic, anti-Western and even anti-Semitic, according to interviews conducted on a chilly, overcast day.

But unlike earlier protests, the demonstration Sunday also seemed to attract many middle-aged, middle-class professionals who said they supported democracy but believed that Mr. Yeltsin's "shock therapy" changes were leading to widespread poverty and hunger.

"Please do not believe we are all Communists and nationalists," said Igor Kocherenko, 28, a doctor. "But we feel we are being pushed into a corner. We simply cannot live."

During his recent trips to Western Europe and North America, Mr. Yeltsin warned that Russia could return to Soviet-style totalitarianism if the West failed to support his free-market changes now.

He has acknowledged that ending state subsidies for food and moving rapidly toward capitalism will cause at least eight months of suffering, while his chief economic adviser, Yegor T. Gaidar, said recently that it would be two years before Russians saw "light at the end of the tunnel."

The anti-Yeltsin demonstration Sunday, which drew perhaps 20,000 people, gave no evidence that a mass uprising was in the offing. Organizers of the protest had predicted a turnout of 70,000.

But many protesters predicted that in a month or two, when the food supplies in people's pantries are depleted, there would be a "social explosion," as Viktor Sergeev, 40, an economist, said at the demonstration Sunday.

Mr. Kocherenko said he supported a wife, who is a student, and a 2-year-old son on his monthly salary of 700 rubles, less than $7 at current exchange rates. A 3-

See PROTEST, Page 5

Lin Hezong Shing/The Associated Press

Demonstrators with Communist flags and Lenin posters rallying Sunday near the Kremlin to protest free-market policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Algerians Declare State of Emergency

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The government of Algeria on Sunday imposed a year-long state of emergency under which virtually all constitutional rights can be suspended.

Algerians close to the military authorities said the objective of the government, which took power Jan. 11 from President Chadli Bendjedid, was to wage a "relentless war" on the Islamic Salvation Front, the main opposition party in this nation of 26 million.

The fundamentalists won a victory in first-round parliamentary elections held in December, which then were canceled.

The authorities have initiated moves to dissolve the Islamic Salvation Front, the Interior Ministry announced shortly after the state of emergency was imposed, Agence France-Presse reported from Algiers. The ministry said the authorities had decided "to begin the procedure which would lead to the suspension and dissolution of the Islamic Salvation Front," in accordance with legislation regulating political parties.

The state of emergency, which allows the detention of citizens by the army and the the imposition of curfews and press censorship, had been widely expected since the military-backed government canceled free elections and replaced Mr. Bendjedid with a five-member State Council.

Under the declaration, the defense minister, General Khaled Nezzar, and the interior minister, General Larbi Belkheir, hold most of the executive authority in the government. They consult closely with the army's chief of staff and senior army, air force and navy commanders, as well as the state security police forces, or gendarmerie.

Algerians said Sunday that the announcement was another confirmation that the January change of government was really a disguised coup that the civilian administration of Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali tried to portray as a constitutional change.

The move followed bloody riots in nearly 20 Algerian cities, from Constantine in the East to Oran in the West, on Friday and Saturday.

Algiers itself was the scene of major disorders with entire neighborhoods placed under the control of security forces.

The clashes between fundamentalists and the police appeared to diminish Sunday, but various Algerian authorities said they resulted in at least 50 dead and 200 injured. More than 1,000 adherents of the Islamic Front have been arrested.

Earlier on Sunday, the authorities seized the headquarters of the Islamic Salvation Front.

Algeria has been placed under martial law twice before, in October 1988 and in June 1991, when riots by unemployed youths and Muslim militants brought the army into the streets and caused hun-

See ALGERIA, Page 5

SDI Team Wants to Buy Advanced Soviet Technologies

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

Leaders of the U.S. anti-missile research program — the Strategic Defense Initiative — are pressing to buy critical technologies from the counterpart program in the former Soviet Union.

The officials believe that this will significantly speed up deployment of the limited anti-missile defense system now planned by the United States, and have said so in interviews, in congressional testimony and in an aerospace magazine.

The officials have asked the Bush administration to clear the way for plans to take advantage of the former Soviet Union by acquiring some of its most advanced technologies and hiring about a thousand of its scientists and engineers.

Washington proposes Western-financed clearing-houses to find jobs for Soviet nuclear scientists. Page 2.

This could be a post-Cold War equivalent of Operation Paperclip after World War II, when America recruited leaders of the German V-2 rocket project.

Officials of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization said Friday in interviews that they were especially interested in purchasing prototypes of a nuclear power system that would orbit in space, and components for electric propulsion units for rockets that would be capable of lower-cost space flights than the current chemical rockets.

American engineers say the Russians appear to be

See SDI, Page 5

Loss of Special Election Is Another Blow to Miyazawa's Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Leftist opposition parties joined forces Sunday to defeat the governing party of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in a closely watched special parliamentary election.

The defeat dealt a heavy blow to Mr. Miyazawa's government, which has been undermined by scandal.

The victory by Yukihisa Yoshida, who ran for the seat in the upper house of parliament on an anti-corruption ticket, was seen as an endorsement of demands by opposition leaders that leading politicians testify in parliament about scandals.

"The Kyowa scandal showed the level of corruption in the ruling party," said Mr. Yoshida, referring to a bribery scandal. He was backed in the election in Nara, in western Japan, by the Socialists and three other opposition parties.

"Political ethics have reached its lowest possible point," he said. "My victory is a clear sign of the people's anger against this."

With 64 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Yoshida had won 156,595 votes, or about 58 percent, election officials said, making his victory certain.

The opposition victory could signal "an early fall of the Miyazawa administration, even before the general election in July, because the contest is regarded as an indication of public sentiment," said Ryotaro Iizuka, a commentator and professor at Nihon University in Tokyo.

The defeat Sunday came after almost daily disclosures of political scandals centering on close aides of Mr. Miyazawa.

To back demands that Mr. Miyazawa's aides and others connected to the scandals testify, opposition parties have boycotted hearings since Wednesday.

The boycott could jeopardize enactment of the annual state budget, which must clear the lower house by the end of February. Some commentators have said failure to meet the deadline could threaten Mr. Miyazawa's hold on office.

The election defeat added impetus to the opposition demands. They were calling for as many as 18 people to testify in parliament.

The Kyowa scandal focused on Fumio Abe, former treasurer of Mr. Miyazawa's faction of the Liberal Democratic Party. He was arrested in January and charged last week for taking 80 million yen ($640,000) in bribes from Kyowa, a now-bankrupt property developer.

In return, Mr. Abe is alleged to have helped Kyowa while he was regional development minister from August 1989 to February 1990.

Media reports say Mr. Abe had Kyowa funnel huge sums to fellow Liberal Democrats.

Mr. Iizuka noted that an opposition victory in a 1989 special election preceded by a month the governing party's loss of its majority in the upper house in a general election.

The Liberal Democrats, who have ruled continuously for nearly four decades, retain their majority in the more powerful lower house.

Masaya Ito, another prominent commentator, said the election results "represent the negative sentiment of the general public toward so many scandals surfacing in the last several years."

Mr. Ito said Mr. Miyazawa faces "staggering challenges" in the budget deliberations, two more parliamentary special elections in March and the general election in July.

The budget must be approved by March 31. The Liberal Democrats have enough votes in the lower house to approve it without the consent of the upper house, but in a nation where consensus is valued highly the governing party would face serious criticism if it did so.

The Socialists and other opposition parties said Sunday night they would put priority in parliament on pursuing the bribery cases. Those include the Recruit scandal, in which Mr. Miyazawa was forced to resign as finance minister more than three years ago. *(Reuters, AP)*

Kiosk

30 Die in Club Med Plane Crash

An aircraft chartered by Club Méditerranée crashed Sunday during a domestic flight in Senegal, killing at least 30 persons, most of them French tourists. The cause of the crash, which left about 25 people seriously injured, was not immediately clear.

Club Med and airport sources in Senegal said that 56 persons, including six crew members, were aboard the plane from Dakar when it crashed short of its destination, the coastal resort at Cap Skirring. The sources said the crew was American. (Page 2)

General News

Luxembourg's prime minister talks about an EC quandary: conveying the spirit of Maastricht. Monday Q&A. Page 5.

In a darkening mood, the voters are asking where the American Dream went. Page 3.

Business/Finance

OPEC's president called for a significant cut in output to boost sagging prices. Page 7.

Crossword Page 16.
Weather Page 2.

Bush Told Congress in Fall of Covert Plans to Oust Saddam

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush notified Congress last fall that the administration was undertaking increased covert actions in Iraq intended to foment a coup against President Saddam Hussein and support it with U.S. military forces if necessary, administration officials say.

The officials were responding to published reports that a new presidential finding related to efforts to oust the Iraqi leader had gone to congressional intelligence oversight committees.

The finding, a formal statement of the national security justification for the covert activities, is required before the Central Intelligence Agency can tap funds designated for such activities. The document was signed by the president before planning and contacts began in late November, these officials said.

Reports of the presidential finding came as the director of central intelligence, Robert M. Gates, was undertaking an unpublicized mission to the Middle East to consult with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt about the political, military and covert steps the Bush administration is taking to bring about Mr. Saddam's downfall, administration officials said.

The officials who discussed the finding said that they were doing so to clarify any mistaken impression from news accounts that presidential authorization had followed, not preceded as required by law, the covert activities and military contingency planning that began late last year.

Mr. Bush on Friday would not discuss covert planning with reporters, and said: "Don't believe everything you read in the newspapers."

Referring to Mr. Saddam, he said: "I'd like to see him out of there. I'll just leave it right there."

[Iraq accused Mr. Bush on Sunday of suffering from an "obsession" about the country, Agence France-Presse reported from Baghdad.

[Instead of interfering in Iraq's internal affairs, the Information Ministry said, Mr. Bush should stick to "selling cars and spare parts to Japan." The statement also called Mr. Bush "history's third murderer, after Nero and Hulagu." Hulagu, Genghis Khan's grandson, destroyed Baghdad in the 13th century.]

Since last summer, U.S. diplomats and CIA officers in Amman, Jordan, and other exit points from Iraq have found that an increasing number of influential Iraqis traveling in and out of the country are willing to provide intelligence about discontent in the country, especially among Mr. Saddam's core group of supporters in the military and ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, as well as in important families in his hometown, Tikrit.

CIA officials learned that a gun battle had erupted in November between the security forces of two of Mr. Saddam's closest relatives. At the time, Mr. Saddam had removed one of the relatives, Hussein Kamal Hassan, from his post as defense minister, and replaced him with another relative, Ali Hassan Majid, who had governed Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait.

The presidential finding authorizing covert work was necessary for CIA officers to switch from their roles as intelligence collectors to active organizers working with dissidents in the Iraqi power structure, an official explained.

The document discussed increased funding for propaganda broadcasts into Iraq with the assistance of Saudi Arabia, whose leadership has been pressing Washington to undertake a large-scale covert program. The goal would be to divide the Iraqi military by building a network of opposition forces that could challenge Mr. Saddam's control of the countryside and ultimately challenge his stronghold in Baghdad.

Officials familiar with the anti-Saddam program said they believe that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had agreed to cooperate both in financing a covert venture and in providing logistical support for whatever military or paramilitary operations might evolve.

Last month, Saudi officials invited Kurdish leaders from northern Iraq for talks about broadening the base of opposition against Mr. Saddam. Saudi intelligence officials have looked into the possibility of working with Turkey to provide anti-tank and anti-helicopter weapons to Kurdish guerrillas who could be trusted not to turn these weapons against Turkish forces. Syrian intelligence is also said to be cooperating with Saudi Arabia in the anti-Saddam efforts.

In Washington, the presidential document provided the legal authority for the White House on Nov. 21 to instruct General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to prepare a detailed report on how the United States could respond to any coup that could unfold in Iraq and that could benefit from United States military intervention.

In his report, General Powell argued that the United States could support a coup by Iraqi military units if the Iraqi commanders asked for air support and other help in advance. But General Powell said such an effort would require sending a large number of U.S. air and ground combat forces back to the region to insure success.

As it is, about 25,000 U.S. troops remain in the region, most of them aboard 25 warships or maintaining the more than 200 United States combat aircraft there.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Nears Action on Libya Sanctions

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States and some other members of the UN Security Council are expected to move shortly to seek further economic sanctions against Libya if it fails to fulfill demands to surrender two Libyan intelligence agents linked to the 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 bombing, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

"I think there's a possibility we can get a resolution on sanctions," the official said.

Another diplomatic source said Friday that if the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, failed to produce the suspects, "it's going to be necessary to turn the screw a few more notches." The source said the United States, France and Britain would seek approval from the Security Council for sanctions such as severing air links with Libya, putting an embargo on arms sales to Libya and reducing to a minimum level all diplomatic presence in Tripoli.

Bush Official: Tax Rise 'Belies Logic'

WASHINGTON (AP) — An increase in taxes for those with an annual income of more than $80,000 to finance a cut for middle-income earners "belies logic" and would become an election issue against Democrats, the White House chief of staff, Samuel K. Skinner, said Sunday.

"It's quite clear you don't need to raise taxes," Mr. Skinner said. But he wouldn't say whether President George Bush would veto such a measure now making its way through the Congress.

"He is against raising taxes," Mr. Skinner added. "The last time he raised taxes, the Democratic Congress made him raise taxes, the same thing they're trying to do here again."

Deputies in Croatia Enclave Back UN

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Politicians in a rebel Serbian enclave in Croatia on Sunday backed a United Nations plan to send in peacekeeping troops, thereby splitting publicly with the enclave's president, who opposes the plan.

Deputies in the Serb-controlled Krajina region met in emergency session in the city of Glina and voted in favor of the stationing of 10,000 UN peacekeeping troops in Croatia. In a statement, the parliament said it had "unconditionally" accepted the UN peace plan.

Milan Babic, the Krajina president, called the vote illegal and said he would consider using his veto power. But he said he would not resign, despite losing parliament's support.

Kohl Calls for Limit on Pay Increases

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl has urged German labor unions to accept only modest pay increases this year, saying the country should not live beyond its means. Addressing a meeting of his Christian Democratic Union party late Saturday, Mr. Kohl said demands for a 9.5 percent pay rise by the 3-million-strong German public sector union OETV were "completely unacceptable."

"I am not prepared to represent a policy in which we live beyond our means," Mr. Kohl said. "I see a personal responsibility in this question."

The 1992 public sector wage talks began on Friday in Stuttgart but they ended without result. Negotiations will resume Feb. 21. Government negotiators, insisting the 1992 accord be below last year's 6 percent rise, are bracing for a tough fight.

Wintry Bite Continues in Middle East

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Blizzards on Sunday brought more death and chaos amid the harshest winter in the Middle East in two decades.

Three persons froze to death and two were missing in northern Lebanon as snowstorms hit the country a sixth straight day. Fresh snow fell in Syria, Lebanon and Israel, and temperatures in Turkey dipped to minus 30 centigrade (minus 22 Fahrenheit).

The worst blizzards in 20 years hit Syria's northern and central provinces, where roads were blocked by snow as deep as three meters (about 10 feet).

For the Record

The U.S. Air Force delayed launching an Atlas rocket with a $130 million military communications satellite Sunday, but it said the launching would proceed on Monday. The unmanned rocket was supposed to go up Saturday evening but was grounded by a stuck valve and a problem with the booster's guidance system. The launching had been rescheduled for Sunday, but repairs took longer than expected. The satellite is to join eight similar craft already in orbit, transmitting classified conversations by defense personnel around the world. *(AP)*

A special United Nations envoy arrived in Jakarta on Sunday to investigate shootings by Indonesian troops in East Timor on Nov. 12. A national commission that investigated the incident said 50 people died and that the troops overreacted to anti-government protests in the former Portuguese colony, which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sandia, the Saudi Arabian airline, will resume flights to Amman, Jordan, beginning Feb. 18. Sandia stopped flying to Amman after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. *(Reuters)*

Aeroflot announced plans for a regular weekly flight connecting Anchorage to Moscow beginning May 15, the first anniversary of Aeroflot service between Alaska and Russia's Far East. *(AP)*

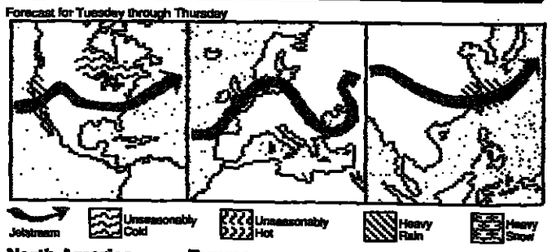
This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Malta.
TUESDAY: Cameroon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Vatican City.
WEDNESDAY: Burma.
Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America
Near-normal cold with little or no snow will hold sway from Chicago to New York City through Thursday. It will be much colder not far to the north. Unsettled weather with times of soaking rain and strong winds will hit California through midweek.

Europe
Showery rains will wet the heart of western Europe from England and France into Germany Tuesday. There may be a few showers into Thursday. Madrid and Rome will have little or no rain Tuesday. Widespread rains are likely beginning at midweek.

Asia
Rain will soak Hong Kong and Taipei Tuesday. Rain will break out in western Japan late, and cold rain may mix with snow in Tokyo Wednesday. In Seoul, snow is likely Wednesday. In Manila, Bangkok and Singapore, hot sunshine will be the rule.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Algarve	18/64	9/48	s	18/64	8/46	s
Amsterdam	7/44	1/34	c	9/48	3/37	sh
Ankara	0/32	-9/16	s	1/34	-7/20	s
Athens	14/57	6/43	s	14/57	6/43	s
Barcelona	16/61	7/44	s	18/61	7/44	s
Belgrade	7/44	-4/25	s	7/44	-3/27	s
Berlin	7/44	0/32	c	6/46	3/37	c
Brussels	9/48	3/37	c	9/48	3/37	c
Budapest	3/37	-2/29	pc	5/41	-1/31	c
Copenhagen	4/39	1/34	sh	4/39	2/35	sh
Costa Del Sol	20/68	9/48	s	21/70	11/52	s
Dublin	9/48	4/39	r	6/46	3/37	sh
Edinburgh	5/41	2/35	r	5/41	1/34	c
Florence	14/57	3/37	pc	16/61	4/39	pc
Frankfurt	8/46	2/35	c	8/46	3/37	c
Geneva	6/43	1/34	sl	7/44	1/34	c
Helsinki	2/35	-1/31	sn	2/35	0/32	sn
Istanbul	2/35	-4/25	pc	3/37	-3/29	s
Las Palmas	21/70	13/55	s	22/71	13/55	s
Lisbon	18/64	9/48	pc	17/62	6/46	pc
London	8/46	1/34	sh	8/46	4/39	c
Madrid	16/61	3/37	s	16/61	4/39	s
Milan	13/55	2/35	sh	14/57	3/37	pc
Moscow	1/34	-7/20	c	2/35	-2/29	sn
Munich	7/44	2/35	sh	8/46	2/35	c
Nice	13/55	3/37	pc	14/57	4/39	s
Oslo	4/39	0/32	sh	6/43	3/37	sh
Paris	9/48	2/35	c	11/52	4/39	sh
Prague	7/44	2/35	sh	8/46	3/37	c
Reykjavik	3/37	-6/22	sh	2/35	-4/25	sl
Rome	14/57	7/44	pc	16/61	7/44	pc
St. Petersburg	2/35	-1/31	sn	2/35	-1/31	sn
Stockholm	4/39	1/34	sn	3/37	1/34	sh
Strasbourg	9/48	4/39	sh	9/48	4/39	c
Tallinn	2/35	0/32	sn	2/35	1/34	sn
Venice	13/55	2/35	sh	14/57	3/37	pc
Vienna	4/39	-3/27	r	5/41	-2/29	c
Warsaw	7/44	2/35	sh	7/44	3/37	sh
Zurich	6/43	0/32	sl	6/43	-1/31	c

Middle East

Beirut	12/53	6/43	sh	13/55	6/43	s
Cairo	17/62	8/46	pc	18/61	8/46	c
Damascus	8/46	1/34	sh	10/50	4/39	s
Jerusalem	7/44	-2/29	sh	11/52	1/34	s
Riyadh	21/70	7/44	s	20/68	6/43	s

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	14/57	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Sydney	29/82	18/64	r	28/64	18/64	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
Bangkok	30/86	22/71	pc	30/86	23/73	pc
Beijing	4/39	-7/20	pc	6/46	-7/20	pc
Hong Kong	18/64	13/55	pc	22/71	12/53	pc
Manila	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	23/73	pc
New Delhi	22/71	10/50	pc	23/73	8/46	pc
Seoul	2/35	-6/16	s	1/34	-7/20	pc
Shanghai	6/41	-3/27	pc	6/43	-4/25	pc
Singapore	31/88	21/70	pc	32/89	22/71	pc
Taipei	19/61	8/46	pc	17/62	7/44	pc
Tokyo	11/52	1/34	s	9/48	2/35	pc

Africa

Algiers	19/66	10/50	s	20/68	11/52	s
Cape Town	30/86	21/70	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Casablanca	18/64	11/52	pc	19/66	12/53	s
Harare	25/82	14/57	s	27/80	15/59	pc
Lagos	29/84	18/64	pc	31/88	17/62	pc
Nairobi	29/84	10/50	pc	30/86	11/52	pc
Tunis	17/62	12/53	pc	18/64	13/55	s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	31/88	23/73	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Caracas	30/86	23/73	pc	30/86	22/71	pc
Lima	29/84	23/73	s	30/86	22/71	pc
Mexico City	21/70	11/52	s	21/70	9/48	s
Rio de Janeiro	29/84	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Santiago	33/91	18/64	pc	32/89	17/62	pc

North America

Anchorage	-2/29	-8/18	pc	-4/25	-9/16	pc
Atlanta	11/52	0/32	pc	13/55	7/44	pc
Boston	-2/29	-7/20	pc	3/37	-5/16	sf
Chicago	2/35	-6/22	sf	3/37	-12/10	pc
Denver	12/53	-1/31	c	9/48	-4/25	sh
Detroit	0/32	-3/27	sf	2/35	-11/12	pc
Honolulu	24/75	17/62	pc	24/75	18/61	pc
Houston	20/68	12/53	pc	22/71	14/57	pc
Los Angeles	18/64	9/48	sh	14/57	9/48	pc
Miami	23/73	15/59	pc	24/75	17/62	pc
Minneapolis	0/32	-13/8	c	-8/22	-19/0	pc
Montreal	-9/16	-16/4	pc	-10/14	-17/2	sf
Nassau	28/79	20/68	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
New York	0/32	-3/27	pc	5/41	-4/25	c
Phoenix	29/84	13/55	s	21/70	12/53	pc
San Fran.	16/61	11/52	sh	15/59	9/48	pc
Seattle	12/53	6/43	r	11/52	4/39	c
Toronto	-2/29	-3/27	c	-1/31	-6/18	pc
Washington	3/37	-3/27	pc	6/46	-2/29	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
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Baker Tour To Focus on 3 Muslim Republics

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d departed Sunday for a tour of Central Asia and Russia that will focus on trying to forge an opening to remote, newly independent former Soviet republics, to curb nuclear proliferation and to lock in deeper cuts in atomic weapons.

In Germany on Monday, Mr. Baker intends to witness the launching of the U.S. military airlift of food and humanitarian assistance to the former republics.

He will also make his first visits to the Central Asian states of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, which are being courted by Iran and Turkey.

Although the United States has recognized their independence, none of the three has established formal relations with Washington. But officials in Washington said that some of the countries were eager to sign agreements with Mr. Baker for formal ties.

Many analysts see a power vacuum in these former republics, and Mr. Baker hopes to demonstrate that the United States has not neglected the Muslim populations of the former Soviet Union.

In addition, officials said, Mr. Baker was trying to arrange a visit to Armenia and Azerbaijan, which have been locked in a bitter dispute over the mountainous territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Mr. Baker also plans to tour Chelyabinsk, the once-closed Siberian city that was a center of Soviet nuclear warhead operations and the site of a nuclear waste explosion in 1957. The visit is part of an effort to show concern about nuclear proliferation and arms control after the breakup of the union.

In Moscow, Mr. Baker and top U.S. arms control specialists have scheduled meetings with President Boris N. Yeltsin and other Russian officials to clarify the proposals Mr. Yeltsin and President George Bush have made for further reductions in strategic nuclear weapons.

■ The Challenges of Aid

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

After the first five truckloads of 40 tons of donated German butter vanished without a trace into the Russian maw, administrators of the European Community's emergency food aid program knew that wariness was at least as important as charity in trying to help this tough and hungry land.

"The butter trucks just disappeared," said Elisabeth Apraxine, a Belgian who is one of the visiting Community executives administering a program to put $280 million worth of basic foods into the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Monitoring has become the watchword of this EC program, which has now installed three separate private companies with scores of inspectors to track the European charity from truck to warehouse to special EC retail counters in the two cities to keep it from seeping into the black market.

The American program is to begin Monday with the arrival of the first 12 of 54 flights carrying a total of more than 2,000 tons of surplus bulk food and medical aid.

The new airlift is dwarfed by the European Community's winter program but may get more attention because of its airlift intimations of deliverance by the Cold War superfoe.

The U.S. program will spread its aid in a tight time frame as a morale booster across at least a dozen former Soviet republics.

The European program is seven times as large, with 144,000 tons being delivered in three months of truck convoys.

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Rolf Nalinger/Reuters

ON THE MARCH — Neo-Nazis giving a fascist salute during a weekend demonstration in Bonn denouncing foreigners.

Italy's Nazi-Skins: Just Aberrant Thugs?

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — As they recall it, Lazhar Mellouhi and Laasad Dridi ate their handout supper from the church soup-kitchen and then headed out to the Colosseum to join other North African immigrants sleeping nearby.

Then, by accounts from the men and from the police, around 20 Italian youths — one of them female, one only 14, and some armed with knives — fell upon them, beating and stabbing them.

It was not the attack itself that sent a tremor through some Italians, as much as the motives behind it, evoking the resurgence of thuggish, Nazi-inspired ideas that has struck many parts of Europe and seems to be surfacing in Italy, as it did two years ago in Florence and Bologna with attacks on North African immigrants.

After raids on homes and a dragnet by 700 officers that rounded up suspects last month, the police said one of the two men's attackers had marked the event in a diary with the laconic notation: "Punitive expedition."

And when they charged 11 people between 14 and 22 with attempted murder, the police also unearthed caches of swastika emblems and pro-Nazi leaflets at the homes of young people identifying themselves as "Nazi-skins" — combining nationalist extremism with the shaved heads, work boots, and leather jackets of Europe's skinheads.

The "Nazi-skins" are seen as a fringe movement of no more than 1,000 people who nonetheless draw some succor from a splintering in Italian politics that has given prominence to what are called leagues, xenophobic groups seeking local autonomy. The splintering has also nurtured equally small rightist groups whose language is racist and anti-Semitic.

"We do not hate blacks," said a spokesman for one extra-parliamentary extremist group called Movimento Politico, using the word "black" to denote immigrants from the Third World. "Actually, we are convinced that they should not be uprooted from their own countries. Every race should remain in its own land."

Roberto Vallacchi, 27, a "Nazi-skin" leader, said in a published interview: "I like Nazism; I don't deny it." He added: "The Holocaust is a lie. Crematoriums and gas chambers never existed."

The remoteness of such groups from the mainstream of Italy's politics is such that several of the country's leaders hastened to dissociate their land from the "Nazi-skins" after the Jan. 20 attack on Mr. Mellouhi, who is from Algeria, and Mr. Dridi, from Tunisia.

"I told them that I was certain that not all Italians are like that," President Francesco Cossiga said after meeting the two men as they recovered in the hospital. Harsh behavior toward immigrants is a peculiarly delicate issue because so many Italians escaped poverty and made their fortunes after immigrating to the United States.

Other Italians see a broader phenomenon related not only to the long-running economic-based tensions between Europeans and those who come from afar to work in their lands, but also to a wider historical shift.

Shortly after the attack on Mr. Mellouhi and Mr. Dridi, newspaper reports said, an unidentified assailant beat a third North African man until he fell unconscious on a bus in Rome. The man was said to have screamed: "You blacks are taking our jobs away from us. We are sick of supporting you." The bus driver drove on, the reports said.

According to official statistics issued by the Department of Immigration, 726,000 immigrants are known to reside among Italy's 57 million people, more than one-quarter of them from North Africa.

Airbus Targets Problem

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A senior pilots' representative said Sunday that the decision by French airlines to halt beacon-assisted landings by the Airbus A-320 highlighted concerns about an emerging navigation problem.

Bart Bakker, president of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations, called it "map slippage."

Air France and Air Inter, its domestic subsidiary, halted beacon-aided landings after an incident last week at Bordeaux. During a landing there, an A-320 pilot noticed that the navigational map on his computer display did not correspond to what he could see ahead from the cockpit.

Another Air Inter Airbus A-320 crashed into a mountain during an approach to Strasbourg on Jan. 20, killing 87 people. Industry sources said that one line of investigation in the crash is the accuracy of the navigation system, including the beacon at Strasbourg at the time of the disaster.

Mr. Bakker said that map slippage, which appears to have occurred at Bordeaux, is not confined to the Airbus. He said the pilot of a Boeing 747 came out of cloud during an approach to the Hong Kong airport recently to find himself almost a mile and a half (about 2 kilometers) from the position indicated by the navigation beacon.

Mr. Bakker said that with the growing use of computers and automatic guidance equipment, the problem of map-slippage has become increasingly apparent.

It is of particular concern with the A-320, the world's most computerized passenger aircraft. Lufthansa barred use of beacon-assisted landings by the A-320 late last year. No other airline flying the A-320 has announced a similar measure.

Although computers control everything aboard the A-320 from wing flaps to toilet flush, the aircraft's navigational systems are standard in the industry. They are built by a number of manufacturers in the United States and Europe.

The beacon system in question is called VOR-DME, standing for very high frequency omni-range distance measuring equipment. It is used worldwide.

Mr. Bakker, who is employed by KLM, said there are many possible causes of map slippage, including miscalibrated beacons, errors in computer software aboard aircraft, or even mistakes in the geographical information supplied to map-making companies by civil aviation authorities.

Air France and Air Inter have told Airbus pilots to land by sight, using manual controls until it has been established whether the problems are being caused by airport beacons, receivers aboard the aircraft or computer processing of beacon frequencies.

Before taking off, the pilot sets his position in the inertial navigation systems, of which modern aircraft carry two or three. The systems then use signals from VOR-DME beacons throughout the flight to make necessary course corrections.

The accuracy becomes more critical as an aircraft makes its landing approach.

The pilot can switch off the VOR-DME system by removing some or all of the beacon coordinates from the navigational data base.

But he can still obtain a fix of his position without the beacons by comparing information from his other inertial navigation systems, Mr. Bakker said.

A pilot can land without help from the beacons if he can see the runway or if the aircraft and the airport are equipped with instrument landing equipment.

U.S. Wants Clearinghouse for Russian Scientists

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to propose to Russia the formation of Western-financed clearinghouses to find jobs for Soviet nuclear scientists who might otherwise sell their expertise to hostile countries, according to administration officials.

The idea is to offer the talents of the estimated 2,000 to 3,000 scientists who have the most advanced nuclear knowledge to foreign investors, universities, private research organizations or governments willing to pay for commercial nuclear research.

The proposal is among the suggestions that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d will raise with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia on a trip partly to visit outlying former Soviet republics — Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan — and partly to work out arms-control understandings with the Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Baker left Washington on Sunday.

The centerpiece of the U.S. proposal to address the possible "brain drain" of nuclear scientists is the suggestion to establish clearinghouses in one or more centers outside Moscow, in cities that made up the former Soviet nuclear military-industrial complex.

Cities being considered for such centers, officials say, are Nizhni Novgorod, a major military-industrial city on the Volga River, and Novosibirsk and its sister city, Akademgorod, in Siberia, which under the Soviet system had long been a center for scientists and academics.

Both areas housed thousands of nuclear scientists and technicians.

The scientists would be put to work on specific civilian commercial contracts initiated from abroad, or on government-sponsored projects that would focus on taking military-related technologies, like magnetic fusion, and applying them to civilian uses, like new energy approaches.

Washington's "short-term goal is to stem proliferation of nuclear technology," an official said, but its long-term agenda is to promote conversion of military industries to civilian use.

Financing of and participation in the proposed new centers, which would either be built from scratch or go into some existing former Soviet complexes, would be provided by the United States, Germany and other Western nations, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Baker's proposal will focus primarily on finding employment for the elite 2,000 to 3,000 scientists who possess the truly advanced technological and theoretical knowledge to make and modernize nuclear weapons.

NATO Readies Ex-Soviet Link

Washington Post Service

MUNICH — NATO is ready to accept the former Soviet republics into its North Atlantic Cooperation Council, Secretary-General Manfred Wörner said Sunday, but should resist the temptation to allow its old enemies full membership in the alliance.

Speaking at the annual Munich Conference on Security Policy, he said the alliance would welcome members of the Commonwealth of Independent States into the mechanism formed last year to coordinate security policy with former East bloc nations.

"What I do rule out," he said, "is the suggestion made by some to extend membership or formal security guarantees even to the former Soviet republics."

Club Med Air Crash in Africa Kills 30

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAKAR, Senegal — At least 30 persons, most of them French, were killed Sunday when an aircraft chartered by Club Méditerranée crashed in Senegal.

Airport sources in the southern Senegalese town of Ziguinchor, not far from the crash site, said that 30 were killed and 25 injured, many of them seriously.

The crash occurred before dawn, in good weather, and the cause was not immediately known. Investigators were sent from the Senegalese capital, Dakar, to open an inquiry.

Club Med, the French resort operator, had chartered the plane for a 45-minute domestic flight from Dakar to the club's coastal resort at Cap Skirring.

The aircraft, a Hawker Siddeley 748, crashed near Kafountine, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) short of its destination.

Club Med and the airport sources said that 56 persons, including six crew members, were aboard the plane.

Two of the passengers were Belgian and the rest were French, said Constance Nora, a Club Med spokeswoman. The airport sources said the crew was American.

The injured were taken to a hospital in Ziguinchor.

"They announced we were about to land at Cap Skirring and suddenly the plane came down in some scrub," a survivor, Olivier Perrel, told reporters in Ziguinchor.

"That broke it up because the undercarriage was down."

A Club Med official told French radio it took several hours to locate the wreckage after contact was lost.

A medical relief plane organized by a French insurance company will take a first batch of survivors back to France on Monday, Club Med said.

Senegal radio said the plane was chartered through Air Sénégal from Gamcrest, a private company.

Gamcrest, owned by an American and an Indian, is registered in the United States and began operations in Gambia last year.

Club Med, one of the world's largest resort operators, said this was the first time one of its chartered planes had crashed. The company was formed in 1950.
(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Fire Toll in Hong Kong at 23

Reuters

HONG KONG — The toll from a fire last week at a camp here for Vietnamese refugees rose to 23 with the death in a hospital of an 18-year-old man, a government spokesman said Sunday.

Romania Free Election Is the First in 50 Years

Agence France-Presse

BUCHAREST — Romanians voted Sunday in the country's first free municipal elections in more than 50 years. No incidents were reported as polling began, and turnout was described as "normal."

More than 100 parties have put up candidates. The opposition Democratic Convention is given a good chance of victory in Bucharest and several other big cities. The Democratic Convention, which advocates closer ties with Western Europe.

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The American Dream: Voters Are Asking, Darkly, Where It Went

In the Homestretch In New Hampshire, Tsongas Is Surging

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire — To the amazement of everyone but himself, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts has moved into a possible winning position in the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary.

As the Feb. 18 voting nears, Mr. Tsongas is reaping the reward for following the classic New Hampshire victory formula: Organize early and get hot at the end.

By deciding in April to challenge President George Bush and campaigning here constantly from his home in Lowell, just across the border, Mr. Tsongas gained months of organizing head-start on the others in the Democratic field.

And last week he got hot, riding a wave of laudatory newspaper and television pieces and finding ever-larger crowds, while the erstwhile favorite, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, fought off a flu bug and a round of news stories questioning his Vietnam War draft deferment.

Mr. Tsongas's surge could turn into a skid before the ballots are cast a week from Tuesday. Opponents who have treated him with deference are beginning to question his electability in November and his activities as a business lobbyist in the seven years since he left the Senate.

He is no match for Mr. Clinton as a speaker and his television commercials have been less memorable than those of Senators Tom Harkin of Iowa and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska.

Voters still have time to question the plausibility of sending out another Greek-American from Massachusetts against Mr. Bush's campaign team, which demolished Michael S. Dukakis in 1988.

And Mr. Tsongas himself predicted Thursday that he would face a new round of questions about the status of his health six years after successfully completing a radical course of treatment for life-threatening cancer.

But a Tsongas strategist said Saturday that private polls indicate such a marked shift in his direction that "the others don't matter."

"If he does what he has to do next week," he said, "he can take over this race."

Normally dour, Mr. Tsongas is relishing what Mr. Bush used to call "big mo," or momentum, that has propelled him well beyond the reach of the others and made him a serious threat to upset Mr. Clinton.

When candidates get hot in New Hampshire, their message suddenly attracts support from voters who have little in common with each other but read into the candidate the qualities they crave in a president. That is what is happening to Mr. Tsongas now.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Brian Williams is part of the great American dream.

One of eight children born into a poor black family in Kansas City, he has scratched and struggled his way up to the point where now, at 25, he holds a degree from Princeton University and runs his own printing company.

But Brian Williams is worried.

"Given all the trouble we're having governing this country and keeping the economy going," he said, "I'm not sure the great American dream will come true for my children the way it did for me.

"It seems to me that for the first time in American history, there is a real possibility that the next generation may have less opportunity than the current generation."

Mr. Williams is far from alone in his concern.

As American voters prepare to make choices over the next nine days in the first caucuses and primaries of the 1992 presidential campaign — the Iowa caucuses are Monday, and the New Hampshire primary is Feb. 18 — they are confused, angry and depressed about the state of the nation.

In dozens of interviews conducted during a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) journey across the country to this heartland city, pessimism emerged as the dominant mood within the electorate.

The nation's plant workers, homemakers, miners, students, farmers and businesspeople are searching for ways to turn the economy around and bend government to their will, some with what comes across as now-or-never determination. But they seem to find little substance in the offerings of the presidential candidates, Republican and Democratic.

Many speak of being forced to choose between the lesser of two political evils, and they give no real indication which they will choose.

"George Bush is in trouble, but when you take a look at that Democratic field, you know the Democrats have got troubles, too," said Carolyn Hannah, a waitress in Collinsville, Illinois. "That adds up to a country in trouble. It's depressing."

For people like Ms. Hannah, what may be the worst economic slump to hit the country in a half century has dissipated the national euphoria and job-well-done pride brought on by the military victory over Iraq and the collapse of Soviet communism.

What remains is nagging doubt about the strength and viability of American capitalism and, for that matter, the viability of the whole American system of government.

Americans are still concerned about crime, drugs, education, the environment, energy, race relations, abortion, the homeless — all the issues that have been in the forefront in elections past.

But in the political spring of 1992, what Americans are talking about mostly is the recession, what caused it and how to get out of it. The dialogue goes well beyond the usual recitation of unemployment figures, unemployment compensation, interest rates and taxes.

This time, there seems to be under way a genuine exploration of whether America should change the way it works and governs.

Average citizens have begun exploring such matters as the intricacies of the work ethic, term limits for elected officials and the pros and cons of national health insurance.

They talk knowledgeably of trade deficits, the financial influence of political action committees and the advantages and disadvantages of a service economy.

Ms. Hannah spoke of the "economic trade-off" she was forced to make to get good, affordable health care.

She said she could have found a job as a waitress making more than she does in her current job, but turned it down because she would not have had health insurance.

Like many Americans, she considers affordable health care one of the most serious economic problems facing the nation.

"Something's got to be done, or there's going to be the devil to pay," Ms. Hannah said. "We've got to find some way to make this country work and to get it back to work."

In a nation that was founded on hope and optimism and, indeed, became a global symbol of hope and optimism, hardly anyone now boasts about America victorious, and there is cynical, empty laughter when politicians talk about "morning in America" and "shining cities" and "points of light."

"This is your 'shining city,' " Art Bensley, a Baltimore steelworker, said as he drove about the crumbling ruins of plants and factories that had been closed in recent years as the nation's industrial base has steadily declined.

"Our grandfathers and our fathers — they all worked in these mills," he said. "They build America down here in a sense. Now it's all turning to rust. They say that next they're going to shut my mill."

In the distance, hard by another closed mill, a ship was unloading foreign-made cars.

"I don't blame the Japanese or the Germans for working hard and shipping their cars over here," Mr. Bensley said. "What I want to know is how and why we got to the point that we don't make so many of our own cars. Whose fault is this? Don't we need some new policies? Isn't it time we stopped this?"

Mostly, Americans have more questions than answers these days. But Jack Guy, 42, a high school teacher in Columbus, Ohio, thinks he knows what has caused much of the trouble.

"We've gotten ourselves into the fix we're in because we've started living like our government," he said.

"We spend too much, run up debt, drag out paying our bills, have too many luxuries. So one answer is to tighten up, get lean and mean. Let's face it. We've got to scale back — not on our dreams, but on how we go about making them come true."

Little Drama in Noriega Trial

Defense Backtracks on Promised Tales of Contra Link

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Like so many other aspects of the trial of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the first week of his defense has proved to be an anticlimax.

Instead of the tales of high-level international intrigue that his lawyers had long hinted would be the backbone of their case, they are drawing more on the police blotter than secrets of state.

For four months, prosecutors pounded away at the idea that Mr. Noriega's trial was "just another drug case" and that the former general who ruled Panama during the 1980s "was just another crooked cop."

In an effort to knock down those arguments, Frank Rubino and Jon May, Mr. Noriega's lawyers, have been forced to turn to the very same people who put their client in jail, scheduling at least a dozen agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as defense witnesses.

Gone from their case is a line of defense, which the lawyers had indicated they would advance, involving the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

In court conversations with the judge and prosecutors, Mr. Rubino and Mr. May had said that Colombian drug dealers had flown cocaine into the United States and used some of the same planes or pilots to fly arms back to Central America for the U.S.-backed contras.

Mr. Noriega and his U.S. allies, the lawyers said, knew about the efforts to arm the contras but not about the drug smuggling.

Mr. May's opening statement on last week focused on his client's years of assistance to U.S. law-enforcement efforts, and in the first four days of testimony, there was no mention of Nicaragua, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, Cuba's Directorate of Security or any military intelligence operation.

"You won't hear anything about Nicaragua," Mr. May told reporters at a daily briefing made possible by U.S. District Court Judge William M. Hoeveler's easing of an order barring lawyers from talking about the case.

Mr. May said the defense's opening statement was "a very accurate road map" to the arguments the defense will present.

"What you see," he said, "is what you've got."

What the defense has in its hands apparently does not include many of the documents it regards as essential to mounting a defense based on the guns-and-drugs theory or other secret intelligence operations.

Ever since Mr. Noriega's capture after the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, his lawyers have complained that their efforts to obtain such documents and advance such arguments have been blocked on national security grounds or dismissed as irrelevant.

When asked if he and Mr. Rubino felt boxed in, Mr. May smiled and replied, "It would not be appropriate for me to comment."

The liabilities of the defense's substitute strategy became apparent as soon as Mr. May called his first witness, Peter B. Bensinger, who was head of the Drug Enforcement Administration in the Ford and Carter administrations.

When asked about three letters he sent to Mr. Noriega and Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, lauding Panamanian cooperation with the war against drugs, Mr. Bensinger repeatedly minimized their importance.

Mr. Bensinger said he had always regarded Mr. Noriega "with suspicion."

"I based that on the files I had seen, anecdotal information, even the size of his house," he said.

Mr. Bensinger, who had visited Mr. Noriega's house on a trip to Panama, said the Panamanian military cooperated with the drug agency on some specific drug arrests. But when drug deals were made, he said, "I was not under the impression this was an organization that was not under suspicion of corruption or looking the other way."

Although the defense argues that Mr. Noriega was the drug agency's most important ally in Latin America, much of the early testimony focused on his assistance in small drug cases.

That allowed the prosecutor, Michael P. Sullivan, to suggest in the cross-examination of one federal drug agent, who had been stationed in Panama, that many of the cases mentioned by the defense involved "small-time traffickers." The witness immediately endorsed the description.

Mr. Rubino did elicit from another drug agency official the admission that Mr. Noriega supplied the United States with information that led to the arrest in Florida of Ramon Milian Rodriguez, who U.S. officials have said laundered more than $200 million in cocaine profits for the Medellín drug organization.

Prosecution Counters Testimony For Tyson

Eugene Garcia/Agence France-Presse
Mike Tyson, after testifying at his rape trial in Indianapolis.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Prosecutors in the rape trial of Mike Tyson brought in Miss Black America and other witnesses Sunday to rebut the defense's claim that the boxer's accuser lusted after his body and his money.

Sharmell Sullivan, who won the Miss Black America pageant in which Mr. Tyson's accuser competed, testified that she was near the 18-year-old woman but never heard her say that she admired Mr. Tyson's physique, as another contestant has testified.

Tanya St. Clair, testifying Saturday on Mr. Tyson's behalf, quoted the woman as "talking about his butt, saying, 'Ooooh, it's really something to hold onto.' "

Miss Sullivan countered: "I would definitely recollect a statement of that nature because it's very blunt, and I'm not used to hearing things of that nature at a beauty pageant."

The defense called 24 witnesses over four and a half days before concluding its case Sunday.

Mr. Tyson, 25, a former heavyweight champion, testified for two and a half hours Friday and Saturday. He is charged with rape and criminal deviate conduct. If convicted, he faces up to 60 years in prison.

Mr. Tyson testified that he bluntly informed the woman, using a common vulgarity, that he wanted to have sex with her after they met at a July 18 pageant rehearsal.

He said that she responded, "'Sure. Just give me a call.' "

Cross-examining, J. Gregory Garrison, the prosecutor, asked Mr. Tyson why he did not tell the same story to the grand jury that indicted him.

The fighter gave various explanations for not mentioning it. He suggested that the transcript of his grand jury testimony was inaccurate, that the prosecutor who questioned him had cut him off before could add the statement, that he was embarrassed to use the four-letter word before the grand jury.

"I didn't feel comfortable using the word at that particular time," he said.

Asked why he felt comfortable using it during his current testimony, he replied: "I was put under pressure to say it. I felt very uncomfortable saying it in front of the judge, in front of the jury and in front of my mother."

Eleven contestants testified for the defense, which was trying to show that Mr. Tyson had made plain his sexual interest in the contestants. Many of the witnesses said he used foul language and had an offensive demeanor.

Mr. Garrison hammered at inconsistencies in Mr. Tyson's statements, such as his claim that he asked his accuser to wear loose clothing when she met him in his limousine.

"You figured she was coming down to have sex with you?" Mr. Garrison asked.

"Yeah," Mr. Tyson said. "If she was wearing something like tight jeans, it'd be difficult to take off. Gets complicated."

Mr. Garrison responded, "If she was coming down for the purpose of getting naked and having sex with you, it wouldn't matter what she wore."

Although there were some surly exchanges in his 80 minutes on the witness stand, Mr. Tyson did not lose his composure.

The woman has insisted that until she was in his hotel room early in the morning of July 19, Mr. Tyson made no sexual advances toward her or any offensive remarks in her presence.

(AP, NYT)

Bob Pearson/Agence France-Presse
MASS FOR A MISSING LEADER — A Haitian woman in Port-au-Prince singing during a mass for the deposed national leader, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was inaugurated a year ago and forced to flee Sept. 30. At the U.S. naval station in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, new boat refugees continued to arrive at a rate matching the number of those being sent back to Haiti.

Gun-Control Foes Jeer Ex-Reagan Aide Brady and Wife

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — A former White House press secretary, James Brady, and his wife were booed off stage by gun control opponents during an appearance at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The group heckled Sarah Brady throughout her 40-minute speech, forcing her to pause at one point for several minutes until the crowd quieted. The Bradys cut short their address on gun-control legislation when the heckling failed to subside.

Mr. Brady, 51, was shot in the head and permanently disabled during the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan.

"Jim and I have been through a helluva lot in our life," Mrs. Brady told the hecklers as her husband sat beside her in his wheelchair.

"You may think sitting there that you're putting us through something, but this is nothing like we've been through in the past."

Most of the hecklers were from a group of about 200 gun-control foes who rallied on the campus before the Bradys spoke. The couple had been invited to speak by the student government.

The heckling began after Mrs. Brady said there were laws to make sure cars are used safely, but no such laws for guns.

"That's the way it should be," one person shouted, starting a chorus of taunts and boos.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Planners Say Suburbs 'Destroy Civic Life'

Suburbs are "a cancerous growth," that are "destroying our civic life," two urban planners say in The Wilson Quarterly.

Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk contend that "the classic suburb is less a community than an agglomeration of houses, shops and offices connected to one another by cars, not by the fabric of human life."

"The structure of the suburb tends to confine people to their houses and cars," they add. "It discourages strolling, walking, mingling with neighbors."

The mistake, the authors say, is "zoning that requires the rigid segregation of housing, commerce and industry," which create distances that force people into cars and away from one another.

The traditional town allows people to drive, or walk, in any number of patterns. A line of parked cars on a street is a protective and psychic buffer between pedestrians and moving vehicles. But in the suburbs — where children face long school-bus rides or parents do chauffeur duty — being on a sidewalk between a major highway and a vast parking lot is no one's idea of pleasant.

About People

Bobby Bonilla, New York Mets' slugger, has set up a fund for sports programs and scholarship incentives for four schools in the Bronx, where he grew up, including his alma mater, Herbert H. Lehman High School. He will contribute $500 for every run he bats in this season. If he drives in at least 100 runs, as he did last season, the fund will total $50,000 or more. The athlete's salary this year is $5.5 million. The money he will give to the schools is his own; the Mets said his contract does not include any incentives for runs batted in.

Michael S. Dukakis, the former Massachusetts governor who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1988, lives in Florida, wears Hawaiian shirts and says he is content not to be in the 1992 presidential campaign. He said of the sex scandal that has surrounded one candidate, Bill Clinton, "I think Bill can survive this and go on, but if they keep it up, I don't know who's going to go up for this office." Mr. Dukakis, 58, and his wife, Kitty, are living in the guest wing of a former campaign supporter's home while he teaches at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

Gay Talese, author of "Unto the Sons," published this month, "suffers from the Switzerland syndrome," Christopher Lehmann-Haupt writes in a New York Times review. "You ask him what time it is, and he tells you the history of Switzerland."

Short Takes

The Hard Rock Cafe in Los Angeles has an outdoor tote board showing that world population is growing by three people per second and rain forests shrinking by one acre per second. Recently, the sign said: "ACRES OF RAIN FOREST NOW: 1,996,362,331. WORLD POPULATION NOW: 5,401,201,514." The cafe owner, Peter Morton, is a board member of the National Resources Defense Council. He says, "Thousands of people drive by every hour. What a great way to make people aware."

While many states include Holocaust education in their curriculum recommendations, Illinois is the only one with a law requiring schools to teach about Nazi Germany's annihilation of 6 million Jews, according to the Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Chicago. The subject is taught in elementary school and again in high school. Individual schools decide what grade to teach the Holocaust, and how to teach it. It can be a film or a book (either or both often are "The Diary of Anne Frank") with follow-up discussion periods, or several weeks of classes.

Arthur Higbee

'Go Nuclear,' Politician Urges India

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The president of India's largest opposition party, the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, said that because Pakistan has acknowledged that it can make a nuclear bomb, India "must waste no time to go nuclear."

"The government of India can no longer continue to adopt an ostrichlike posture," Murli Manohar Joshi, the party president, said Saturday in a statement reported by the United News of India. "In fact, the BJP will not allow it."

India's minority Congress (I) Party government is under diplomatic pressure from the United States and Pakistan to attend a regional nuclear disarmament conference.

Reiterating Pakistan's support for a five-power conference to address the spread of nuclear weapons in South Asia, Pakistan's foreign secretary told Washington Post editors and reporters last week that his country possessed the knowledge and components to make at least one nuclear bomb.

Indian officials have attempted to clarify a statement made by the foreign minister, Madhav Singh Solanki, concerning whether India also had the ability to construct nuclear weapons.

Mr. Solanki said at a news conference, in response to a question about Pakistan's proclaimed ability to build at least one nuclear bomb: "A bomb is part of defense preparedness. We have our defense preparedness."

Later, Indian officials said Mr. Solanki meant to say that India's preparedness did not necessarily include nuclear weapons.

India tested a nuclear bomb in 1974 but has since maintained that its nuclear program is strictly peaceful.

U.S. on Guard for Record Number of Illegal Mexican Aliens

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Six years after the passage of a law intended to halt the flow of illegal aliens from Mexico, immigration officials expect that the number of people apprehended at the U.S. border this year may reach or exceed the peak levels recorded before the law was signed.

In response, the Bush administration plans to announce a series of stepped-up enforcement measures to handle what may be more than a million apprehensions this year.

The measures include hiring hundreds of new border patrol agents, issuing counterfeit-resistant work permits and using military vehicles left over from the Gulf War to patrol border areas.

Attorney General William P. Barr, who is scheduled to discuss the proposals in a speech in San Diego on Monday as part of a three-day tour of the southern border, said in a weekend interview, "We believe that the combination of lighting, repairing fences and increased numbers of personnel, all targeted at the most-used routes, will have the promise of significantly reducing the flow."

But immigration experts said that the law-enforcement actions were unlikely to succeed without other moves dealing with the economic disparities between the United States and Mexico and other countries.

"What this does is speed up the revolving door," said Wayne A. Cornelius, director of the Center for U.S.-Mexican studies at University of California at San Diego. "It's a Band-Aid attuned to election-year politics.

According to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, illegal immigration continues to increase despite countermeasures like the extension of a heavy metal fence that immigration officials say will eventually close off nearly 12 miles (about 19 kilometers) along the border south of San Diego, where more than 40 percent of all apprehensions occur.

Immigration records show that after a peak of nearly 1.76 million apprehensions in the 1986 fiscal year, the number of people caught crossing the border declined to 954,000 in 1989.

But apprehensions climbed to 1.13 million last year, and immigration officials say the number this year may surpass the 1986 record.

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OPINION

Get Help to Somalia

A disaster almost beyond imagining has overwhelmed Somalia, now a ghost of a country. A senseless clan war waged by teenagers with automatic weapons has made a killing ground of the once sleepy capital of Mogadishu. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis are roaming the countryside with little food or medicine. The result is what the U.S. State Department calls "the most acute humanitarian tragedy in the world today."

Worse, it is far from clear what the world can do. Relief efforts are imperiled by unfriendly fire. Somali warlords have ignored a United Nations call for a cease-fire. An arms embargo imposed by the Security Council means little, since belligerents can tap stockpiles of high-powered weapons. And Somalia's neighbors lack the will and means to resolve the conflict. For its part, Washington is reluctant in an election year to become embroiled in what could be a costly quagmire. Yet it is morally and politically unthinkable to stand aside as Somalia verges on national suicide. If its civil war is homegrown, the weaponry is not.

For decades, Somalia was a Cold War pawn, aided by the Soviet Union and then after 1978 by the United States and other Western powers, China and Libya. Tanks, artillery and rocket launchers flowed into an impoverished country. As The New York Times has reported, this huge arsenal has fallen into the hands of warring factions.

Having contributed to this calamity, Somalia's former armorers cannot with decency sit on their hands. The civil war began a year ago after the ouster of President Mohammed Siad Barre, Somalia's strongman for 21 years. Northern Somalia declared itself a separate republic as a chaotic power struggle erupted among two major clans and a multitude of subclans.

The urgent need is to stop the fighting and open safe corridors for relief agencies. The United Nations' new secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali of Egypt, faces his first test in Somalia, a country he knows well. But if he is to take necessary risks, he will need the solid backing of the Security Council and most especially the United States.

Somali leaders are to meet in New York for cease-fire talks this week. If the war goes on, the United Nations faces the hard question of whether or how to intervene.

At the least, a limited UN military presence to assure access for relief supplies may be in order. In Kurdish areas of northern Iraq, UN guards have already shown their value. And not-yet-independent Eritrea has offered to contribute battle-tested troops to an international force. No doubt these are ad hoc improvisations, but then Somalia presents an unconventional challenge to President George Bush's vision of a new world order. If the United Nations fails to deal resourcefully with Somalia's calamity, chaos and famine will certainly spread.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Walesa Makes a Point

Poland's historic transition to a market economy is going remarkably well in purely economic terms, but the strain on its weary and anxious people is enormous. That strain is reflected in Lech Walesa's bitter speech to the Council of Europe, where he reproached the rich and complacent West for encouraging Poland into this venture and then providing little help when the going got rough. His words ought to remind Western governments of their heavy stakes in Polish success.

The Polish transition, now in its third year, is currently the most important economic experiment in the world. Poland is not only the largest of the East European countries, but because of its many similarities it is also the closest precedent for the further experiments now beginning in Russia and Ukraine.

Polish ambivalence about this experiment runs deep. President Walesa chided the West for a shortfall in investment, but even the present investment — mainly from Germany — is stirring fears that the country is being sold off to foreigners. Everyone is delighted to see the Communist regime's police and security apparatus dismantled, but one consequence is a surge of financial scandals and violent street crimes. Shops are full and lines at the counter have vanished, but prices are very high and a lot of Poles are scraping to survive. There is (understandably) a rising resentment of the torrent of advice from know-it-all Westerners.

It would be a mistake to describe the present swing in political attitudes as reactionary, because Poles know that they have nowhere to return to — least of all the Communist failure. But they also know that so far the transition has brought many of them lower living standards than ever and much uncertainty. There seems to be an increasing majority against the single-minded pursuit of economic efficiency and a growing insistence on balancing capitalist freedom with social protection like that in Western Europe. The dilemma is that Poland cannot yet afford much in the way of social benefits. Poles are now in the process of sorting out their ideas about these conflicting values.

It is probably true that, in the economics of the transition, the worst is over for Poland and the standard of living there is improving. But President Walesa's outburst at Strasbourg last Tuesday is an indicator of the cost at which this progress is being won. The West has the most compelling reasons to want to see Poland stay on its course. The right response to Mr. Walesa is to return to all the questions about Western support for Poland and to ask once again whether it is the right kind of help — and whether there is enough of it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Middle-Class Queen

Queen Elizabeth is no ordinary mortal. For starters, she is Britain's richest resident. Yet she pays no taxes. Her coffers, even in a recession, swell impressively year by year. All that money rolling in allows her to keep a world-class stable, half a dozen castles and a yacht, the Britannia, with fake fireplaces.

Being royal, she carries no money; her ladies in waiting settle up later. No one sits in her presence unless she gives the O.K., and no one speaks to her unless she initiates the conversation. As first in the realm, she signs documents at the top of the page rather than at the bottom.

Yet, when asked, most of her subjects find her comfortably British, a lot, in fact, like themselves. Her clothes undoubtedly cost a bundle, yet anyone can easily match her wardrobe at Marks & Spencer. Her favorite head covering, even in her Rolls, seems to be a babushka, and she makes no secret of the fact that, next to horses, her favorite pastime is watching the daytime soaps. Everyone still refers to her mother as "Mum."

Even her troubles are reassuringly middle-class. The more George Bush tries to be one of the common folk, the more elitist he seems. But the queen's problems with her sister, her kids and even Margaret Thatcher all tend to put her subjects at national ease.

Last week, as she celebrated the 40th year of her reign, the biggest grump against her was her continuing refusal to pay taxes. It would be nice, no doubt, to have some of her riches in the national treasury. But even her stiff-arming of the tax men has a nice touch of middle class.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Seeing Through the Sand

These are great days for archaeology, with dramatic finds changing the conventional wisdom on everything from the Mayans' downfall to the Pyramids' building, and satellites taking infrared photos that tell you where to dig. That last technological wrinkle is brand new. Its first significant payoff was the announcement last week that a team of ingenious amateurs had located Ubar, one of the great lost cities of antiquity, buried in the sands of the Arabian desert in Oman. However new the method, its result fits in neatly with one of archaeology's long-standing traditions: the role of nonarchaeologists in many of the field's major breakthroughs.

Professional archaeologists had made several sweeps of the desert — the so-called Empty Quarter — without locating Ubar's remains, and before that several of the great romantic explorers, including Lawrence of Arabia, had failed in the same attempt. But none had at his disposal the cameras of the space shuttle Challenger, which took the photos in 1984 before its tragic destruction. A lawyer and a documentary filmmaker, both from California, had got interested in the travelers' tales about lost Ubar, which figures in the "Thousand and One Nights" and also in the Koran. They heard about the shuttle's infrared capabilities and pulled together a team to ask that the Empty Quarter be photographed. (Initially, of course, they were dismissed as cranks.) And they found, after computer enhancement of the pictures, that the cameras could "see" the densely packed sand tracks of ancient caravan trails.

The trails linked trading centers in the desert with Mesopotamia, Rome and Jerusalem, and since Ubar was famed as a world center of the frankincense trade, they offer considerable grist for historical fancy.

Following the trails, which are invisible to the earthbound eye, the explorers came upon the remains of an octagonal fort with towers, the pottery fragments of millennia worth of human habitation and, most astonishing, the fact that the city was built over a limestone basin that subsequently collapsed. This could explain the other part of the Ubar legend, the city's fabled "sinking" into the sands, recounted in Arabian tradition as a sort of parallel to Sodom and Gomorrah.

As befits a good piece of amateur archaeology, the find could also overturn some of the profession's longtime assumptions about the region: in this case, that civilization started there much later than in Mesopotamia to the north. Artifacts along the route suggest a history reaching as far back as 2800 B.C. — an extra millennium. The professionals so far have expressed guarded interest, and none dismisses out of hand the possibility that the space cameras and romantic explorers are on to something. It would make a nice legacy for Challenger, too.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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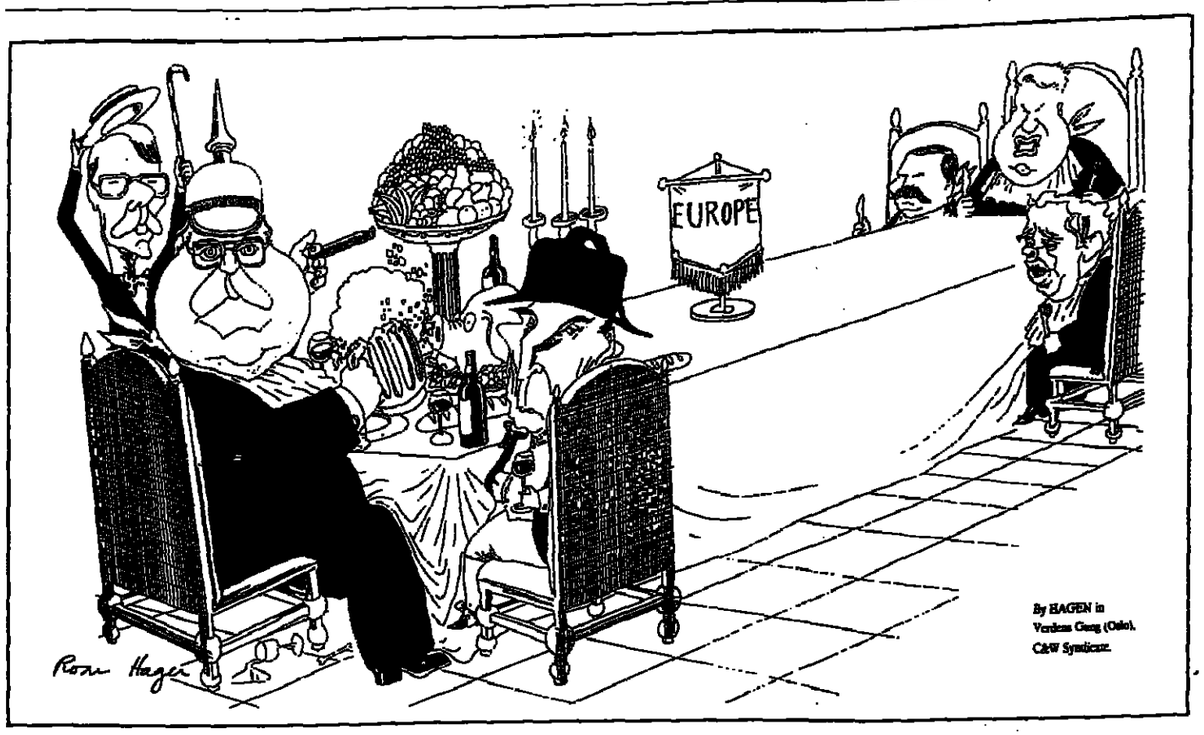

States Can Break Up, Democracies Can Grow Up

By Francis Fukuyama

WASHINGTON — Most American experts on international affairs remain incurably pessimistic about the prospects for a more decent and peaceful world. Many assert that the new post-Communist world will be one of intolerant, aggressive nationalism rather than spreading democracy. They suggest that Croatia, with its bombed out churches and mutilated corpses, will be the model for much of what was the Communist world.

This scenario may indeed come to pass. But if we look carefully, what is striking is not the strength of intolerant nationalism but its weakness.

Of about 3,200 people who have died in ethnic violence in the former Soviet Union in recent years, virtually all have come from non-European regions, most in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan and the Fergana valley in Uzbekistan. In Ukraine and Russia, nationalism has taken an extraordinarily moderate form.

Ukraine's leadership has not based citizenship on language or ethnicity. The defense minister is half-Russian and speaks no Ukrainian. In the Ukrainian referendum in December that led to independence, a large majority of ethnic Russians voted for independence. In Crimea, a majority of Russians favored separation.

All this suggests that the issue for most people was not mindless nationalism but a desire to get away from the old, hated Communist center — in other words, political freedom as much as ethnicity.

Historically, Russian nationalism has always had a xenophobic side and today there are Russians who see a vast Jewish-Masonic conspiracy to destroy their country. Russian nationalism has also been imperialistic. In the words of the 19th century poet Fyodor Tyutchev, the Russians had a right to rule "from the Elbe to China."

Yet when given a choice the Russian people did not vote for the purveyors of wounded national pride or for the neo-fascists of Pamyat but for Boris Yeltsin, who in effect advocated retreat to a "small Russia."

Despite threats about "border adjustments" and squabbles over the Black Sea fleet, Russia's leaders have peacefully disengaged from the former Soviet Union. There have been any number of nationalist conflicts that so far have failed to materialize in the former Soviet bloc.

Hungary is ripe for revanchism, given the ethnic Hungarians in Romania, Croatia, Slovakia and Ukraine. Yet Budapest has relied on diplomatic means alone to protect their interests. Nationalist governments in the Baltic states and Moldova have shown admirable restraint in not responding to violent provocations from Russians supporting the old order.

Unspeakable atrocities have been committed in Yugoslavia, but even the Serbians' aggression has faltered because a large number of young Serbs have resisted the draft or deserted.

Moreover, the danger that nationalist conflict poses to the world is far smaller than in 1914, when a Serbian nationalist started World War I by assassinating the Austrian crown prince in Sarajevo. The large countries of Europe are no longer locked in competition for military hegemony. Far from seeing Yugoslavia's civil war was as an opportunity to fish in troubled waters, they have considered it a potential quagmire.

The bleak picture so often painted of the former Soviet bloc comes from a basic misunderstanding of nationalism. While nationalism is frequently the enemy of democracy, it has also been its handmaiden, ever since the French Revolution. Nationalism is often a crucial means of empowering communities to take control of their own destinies and liberate themselves from the tyranny of nondemocratic forms of government.

Among the newly emerging nations of the former Soviet Union, breakup along national lines was a necessary condition for the eventual emergence of democracy. It is quite possible that nationalist passions will subside once national identities have been securely established.

The old nation-states of Western Europe, having experienced the insanity of nationalist excess in the first half of this century, have been shedding sovereignty steadily and ceding it to the European Community since 1945.

While national identity will never disappear, it can be made compatible with democracy. Despite the surge of racial incidents in Western Europe — they have happened before in the postwar period — there is little reason to think that any of the stable democracies plan to abandon liberal political principles.

It is wrong to generalize about the prospects of democracy or nationalism in the new Eurasia. Both will coexist, often within the same country, and many states will walk a fine line between assertions of legitimate national identity and intolerance.

The consolidation of a liberal form of nationalism will depend on the ability of new leaders to manage the daunting task of converting controlled economies to market-based ones and on the help they get from the outside world. This is evident in Russia, where the proto-fascist demagogue Vladimir Zhirinovsky (who believes in restoring a Soviet Union that includes Finland) stands ready to exploit the discontent caused by President Yeltsin's price liberalization.

Since economic development tends to promote stable democracy, and since Islam acts as an obstacle to liberal values, much of Central Asia is likely to remain authoritarian.

With the end of the Cold War, Americans need to rethink deep-seated pessimism about the chances for democracy in the former Communist world. Pessimists like Henry Kissinger who have appropriated the label "realist" argue that the collapse of communism does not make the world any more secure because intolerant nationalism will grow up in its place. This leads to a kind of fatalism about nascent democracy and a policy prescription that looks to balance-of-power politics alone to ensure security.

But while democracy may fail in many parts of Eurasia, Americans cannot make the opposite assumption that the entire region is an "area of darkness" in which liberal values do not have a chance.

For the pessimists have been wrong in virtually every prediction they have made in the past decade — that communism would never try to democratize, that the Kremlin would never give up Eastern Europe, that the Soviet Union could not possibly break up.

Those who believe in the primacy of power should consider that the greatest shift in the balance of power in world history was brought about by the spread of democratic ideas throughout the former Soviet bloc.

Just as the world suffered from the failure of democracy in Germany during the 1920s and '30s, the United States has an enormous stake in its success in Russia and Ukraine.

The outcome of the complicated interplay between democracy and nationalism hangs in the balance and requires continued American involvement in this part of the world.

The writer, author of "The End of History and the Last Man," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Japan: America's Rival, Not Its Enemy

By Ezra F. Vogel

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is surprising that many otherwise kindly Americans want to make Japan the new enemy. Since the Soviet Union disappeared and Iraq was defeated so quickly, Americans seem lonesome for a global foe.

The Japanese are understandably nervous.

I spent the last year traveling to more than 30 countries to study how Japanese businesses operate abroad, and I find it difficult to understand how Japan qualifies as an enemy. After all, it has renounced military action. Its companies are aggressive but do not force foreign consumers to buy their products or foreign owners to sell them property.

And they are hardly slave drivers or exploitative opportunists. Japanese-owned factories in other countries offer relatively attractive job opportunities and take seriously their responsibilities to local communities.

It is true that Japan, more than any other developed country, has hampered foreign investment and made it difficult for foreign manufactured goods, especially high-technology products, to enter.

Every country has this problem with Japan, yet only in the United States have so many tempers run so high.

In the last two decades Japan has made great progress in opening its markets. Non-Japanese companies that have competitive products and understand the Japanese system find more opportunities there than most people imagine. The United States should continue pressing to expand market access in areas where it has competitive products such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, auto parts, medical equipment and software.

It would be only fair to restrain moral outbursts and recognize that the United States, too, has protection for many agricultural products and has de facto protection from Japan in textiles, television, steel, autos — the "voluntary restraints."

To treat Japan as an enemy is risky and not in the American national interest. Many Japanese are overly sensitive to criticism and might become petulant and vindictive. With America deeply in debt, it needs Japan to buy its bonds, give aid to other countries, advance scientific research and control pollution. The stakes are very large for both countries and the rest of the world.

Americans still have not admitted how serious their problems are. If American managers and workers spent a few weeks visiting Japanese factories they might agree with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa that there are problems with America's management and work ethic. (It should be noted, however, that most Japanese workers do not work more than about 40 hours a week.)

George Bush's trip to East Asia exposed the basic problem: Washington still does not understand the seriousness of America's competitive problem and what is needed to solve it.

The problem is too deep to be solved by leaving things to the market. The U.S. government has given aid to failing industries such as textiles, television-set manufacturing, steel and savings and loans, but not to other competitive areas such as high technology that can use help for future development.

The United States needs to restructure its tax laws and financial markets so it can develop strong companies able to think long-term. Many of the large companies have changed ownership, been reorganized and laid off employees so often that they do not have the company loyalty, the experienced people or the capital necessary to compete.

Given the Japanese level of investment in new plants and equipment, the strength of company loyalty and capital, the Japanese will on average continue to outcompete American companies for the foreseeable future.

The answer is certainly not to make the Japanese the enemy. America needs a new maturity to manage international affairs with countries with whom it competes and cooperates. To do this well it needs political as well as managerial leaders who can strengthen Americans' capacity as world-class competitors.

The writer, professor of social sciences at Harvard, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Egypt Doesn't Want Libya Attacked

By Anthony Lewis

CAIRO — The most acute concern in the Egyptian government today is not what outsiders might expect: not the Algerian crisis over Islamic fundamentalism, not the dragging Arab-Israeli peace process. It is the possibility of a military attack by the United States on Libya.

That is the agitated subject that comes up in conversation with officials. The government is worried — "alarmed" is not too strong a word — about such an American strike.

During the last months the United States has been turning up the pressure on Libya to deliver up two intelligence agents suspected of planting the bomb that destroyed Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Britain and France joined in the demand. The UN Security Council approved a resolution supporting it. A resolution to impose sanctions on Libya is expected to follow.

If Libya still failed to turn over the two men, an American attack would have a precedent. President Ronald Reagan, accusing Libya of terrorism, ordered a bombing raid in 1986 that seems to have been an unsuccessful attempt to kill the Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi.

But why should that so worry the Egyptians? They are hardly admirers of Colonel Gadhafi, and over the years there has been plenty of tension between Egypt and Libya.

The answer is that President Hosni Mubarak has devoted much effort lately to turning Colonel Gadhafi to a more moderate path — persuading him to give up the support of terrorist groups like the IRA. And Mr. Mubarak's efforts have been effective. The Gadhafi government has moderated its rhetoric and its pattern of trouble-making. A striking example was its low posture during the Gulf War.

More recently Colonel Gadhafi has criticized the Islamic fundamentalist regime in Sudan, which Western experts say is now harboring terrorist organizations that used to operate from Libya and Lebanon. To Cairo, which keeps a wary eye on its own fundamentalists, Sudan is a far more menacing neighbor now than Libya.

Given that background, an American attack on Libya would be extremely embarrassing to Mr. Mubarak. It would say to Egyptians, and to other Arabs, that he had been unable to restrain the Americans despite his 10 years of the closest relations with the United States.

It would be the more awkward because of the crucial role Mr. Mubarak played in marshaling the coalition against Saddam Hussein. Without Egyptian support and a substantial commitment of Egyptian forces to the war, the whole idea of a broad coalition including significant Arab states might have come apart.

Moreover, the view here is that an American attack on Libya would give a tremendous boost to the Islamic fundamentalist movement across the Arab world. It would confirm the suspicion in many Arab minds that President George Bush's new world order amounts to hitting weak opponents, especially Arabs.

One Egyptian said: "If they do it, it will vindicate Saddam Hussein. It would be an assertion of American dominance on the cheap. America has the sheer power to do what it wants, but it cannot prevent the result of furthering Islamic radicalization."

Cairo has tried to head off military action by persuading Colonel Gadhafi to accept an international legal commission on the Lockerbie disaster. It would include American and Scottish prosecutors. But the United States rejected the idea.

Egyptian lawyers point out, as do international lawyers in the West, that there is no basis in international law for the demand that Libya turn over citizens suspected of crimes to another country. The authority for such a demand must rest on an extradition treaty, and Libya has none with the United States or Britain.

The feeling here is that an American attack would so embarrass and expose Mr. Mubarak that he would be forced to distance himself from the United States. The Egyptian press has been printing increasingly forceful warnings against military action. One story quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying that he had already intervened to prevent a military strike.

Are the Egyptians unnecessarily concerned? Is there really a possibility of military action?

In an American election year, with a president in trouble domestically, it cannot be excluded.

The New York Times.

In Africa, Left Behind And Angry

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The images flickering across the television screen a few nights ago were horrifying enough. Viewers saw children murdering each other with automatic rifles in the ruins of the once handsome Somali capital of Mogadishu. But the remarkable free-lance footage of the largely unreported civil war that is destroying Somalia told a far broader story than the immediate human suffering displayed on the screen.

The African youths riding in jeeps mounted with recoilless rifles and grenade launchers did not often fire at each other. They were not attempting to take and hold buildings or to protect turf. They were shooting the buildings. They were smashing offices and apartments into shards and rubble, laughing gleefully as they did.

They were systematically destroying the Western-style city that European colonialists had erected on the rocky shoreline of the Horn of Africa. That city had been taken over and embellished by a generation of Westernized Somali politicians and businessmen after independence in 1960.

The scenes are emblematic of a physical rejection of the West and its artifacts that is taking place in many places in the Third World. Like a desperately ill body that casts off a transplanted organ, Africa is rejecting the cities the colonialists founded.

First the colonialists were pushed out as Africa and Asia gained independence. Then the Potemkin-village democracies that the departing powers had put in place were subverted by one-party states or military dictatorships of left or right. The honorable exceptions, such as Botswana and Zimbabwe, prove that the rule has been one man, one vote, one time.

The scenes from Somalia, while not conclusive, suggest a threshold being crossed. Will the razing of Western-style urban centers be part of a ghastly "final solution" to the long interlocking marches of colonization and decolonization across this century?

The continuum is often missed. Journalists and policymakers deal with each case as it comes.

The collapse of Kinshasa and Zaire's other urban centers as Mobutu Sese Seko's corrupt rule comes apart; Daniel arap Moi's betrayal of the Westernized Kenyan elite that helped make Nairobi a success story for so long; the frittering away of Nigeria's enormous economic potential — all are the subjects of journalistic snapshots or policy papers that focus on maneuvering Mr. Mobutu or Mr. Moi or someone else into the "right" response to the immediate crisis.

What is usually lost is the role that the day's events play in a continuing Western retreat, part voluntary, part forced, from key parts of the Third World. Missing the bigger picture, Westerners are unable to develop the global perspective that could help stem the ebbing tide of Western involvement in much of Africa and Asia.

It is not a uniform retreat. Latin America, which shows signs of undergoing strong economic revival, is not part of the retreat. Neither are the developing countries of Asia that are booming because of Western investment or trade — although many are now increasingly dependent on Japanese investment and trade. But big chunks of the Third World have become a no-man's-land for Western interests in the last 20 years.

Western influence that was once strong or dominant in Indochina, Iran, Afghanistan, Sudan or elsewhere has been snuffed out like a flickering candle caught in a windstorm. American and European investors and traders who could have been the bridge between poverty and economic sufficiency for African countries have pulled their resources back home.

The shortcomings and excesses of Third World governments justified that pullback in many cases. But to treat each case as a separate and immediate problem, as many in the West are inclined to do, ignores the role that colonialism played in helping inspire the chaos that grips many ex-colonies. More importantly, such tunnel vision prevents the development of effective policies and programs by Europe and America that could create constructive involvement between the West and the Third World.

That is why it is important to understand that film of Mogadishu that ABC showed on Jan. 29 in its broadest context. The youths left behind in a decaying former colonial capital were not shooting at each other, or even really at those buildings. They were shooting at you, and at me. They were striking out at a Western world that they cannot see, or reach, for leaving them to their fate.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Anarchist Lawyer

PARIS — Anarchist doctrines were extolled yesterday [Feb. 9] from the Bar of a Paris Court to the horror of the Bench. M. Dejon, editor of an anarchist publication, was charged with inciting to pillage and murder. His counsel's face was as unfamiliar to the judges as his doctrines. The president doubted his right to appear at the Bar but the young man had been called in proper form. His argument staggered the magistrates who threatened to refuse to listen. Despite the warm defence M. Dejon was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

1917: Armed Neutrality

THE HAGUE — Holland will make armed opposition to any attempt to violate her neutrality or territory. This warning was given to-day [Feb. 9] by the Dutch Premier, Cort van der Lindern, in the Chamber of Deputies. He explained the point of view of the Netherlands Government with regard to Germany's criminal submarine campaign and denounced those unjust methods of warfare, adding that Holland had protested against such violation of international law and interference with her rights as a neutral to make use of the open seas.

1942: Chiang in India

NEW DEHLI — [From our New York edition:] Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is in India for consultations with British and Indian officials, it was announced today [Feb. 10]. "This meeting sets the seal upon the comradeship in arms of two great nations which between them number 800,000,000 souls, one-third of the world population," India's Viceroy told Chiang at a reception. "It is a meeting which bodes our enemy no good, this they will learn to their cost." The generalissimo, in reply, referred to the movement of Chinese troops to defend Burma and India, and added: "We pledge to our valued ally our friendship and co-operation."

In Africa, Left Behind And Angry

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The images flickering across the television screen a few nights ago were horrifying enough. Viewers saw children murdering each other with automatic rifles in the ruins of the once beautiful Somali capital of Mogadishu. But the remarkable free-lance footage of the largely unreported civil war that is destroying Somalia told a far broader story than the immediate human suffering displayed on the screen.

The African youths riding in jeeps mounted with recoilless rifles and rocket launchers did not often fire directly at each other. They were not attempting to take and hold buildings or to protect turf. They were shooting at the buildings. They were smashing office buildings and apartments into shards and rubble, laughing gleefully as they did so.

They were systematically destroying the Western-style city that European colonialists had erected on the northeast shoreline of the Horn of Africa. It had been taken over and established by a generation of Western-educated Somali politicians and businessmen after independence in 1960.

The scenes are emblematic of the physical rejection of the West and its artifacts that is taking place in many places in the Third World. Like a desperately ill body that casts off a transplanted organ, Africa is rejecting the cities the colonialists founded.

First the colonialists were pushed out as Africa and Asia gained independence. Then the Potemkin-village democracies that the departing powers had put in place were subverted by one-party states or military dictatorships of left or right. The handful of exceptions, such as Botswana and Zimbabwe, prove that the rule has been one man, one vote, one time.

The scenes from Somalia, while inconclusive, suggest a threshold has been crossed. Will the razing of Western-style urban centers be part of a new "final solution" to the long modernizing marches of colonization and decolonization across this century?

The continuum is often missed by journalists and policymakers dealing with each case as it comes.

The collapse of Kinshasa and Zaire's other urban centers as Mobutu Sese Seko's corrupt rule comes to resemble Daniel arap Moi's betrayal of the Westernized Kenyan elite that has made Nairobi a success story for so long; the frittering away of Nigeria's enormous economic potential; and the subjects of journalistic shots or policy papers that have Mr. Mobutu or Mr. Moi maneuvering Mr. Mobutu or someone else into the role of sponsor to the immediate crisis.

What is usually lost is that the day's events play in a new Western retreat, part voluntary, part forced. From key parts of the Third World. Missing the bigger picture, Westerners are unable to develop a global perspective that can help stem the ebbing tide of Western involvement in much of Africa.

It is not a uniform result. In Asia, which shows signs of developing strong economic rivalry as part of the retreat. Neither the developing countries of Asia are booming because of Western investment or trade — although many are now increasingly dependent on these investment and trade flows — chunks of the Third World have become a no-man's-land for Western interests in the last 20 years.

Western influence that was strong or dominant in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Sudan or Ethiopia has been snuffed out like a flickering candle caught in a windstorm as American and European investors and observers who could have been the bridge between poverty and economic efficiency for African countries have pulled their resources back home.

The shortcomings and errors of Third World governments that pullback is only making it harder to treat each case as a separate and solvable problem, as many in the West are inclined to do. Ignoring the role that colonialism played in the past to inspire the chaos that grips many former colonies. More importantly, ignorance and wishful prevents the development of effective policies and programs to cope and Americans that could help construct a new relationship between the West and the Third World.

That is why the images of Mogadishu stayed [illegible] ABC showed on its late news broadcast. The city [illegible] decaying former colonial [illegible] and shelling [illegible] really [illegible] throwing [illegible] thinking [illegible] they cannot [illegible] them to their fate.

Shamir Successors Brace for Clash

Likud to Vote On Leadership

Reuters

JERUSALEM — A leadership vote in the ruling Likud party this month will be a test of strength for senior party figures who hope eventually to succeed Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Shamir, 76, who has been prime minister for six of the last eight years, has a firm grip on power in a nation where old politicians rarely fade away.

Party sources expect him to win handily when Likud's 3,500-member central committee votes on Feb. 20.

But two of his top cabinet ministers have come forward to challenge him. Likud sources say they are laying the groundwork for the day Mr. Shamir steps aside.

Foreign Minister David Levy, a self-styled man of the people, joined the contest over the weekend.

"One can imagine even David Levy himself doesn't believe he can defeat Yitzhak Shamir," Ma'ariv, the moderate daily, said in an editorial on Sunday.

"That is not why he is running now," the paper added. "He is running in order to demonstrate the strength of his support and to try to ensure his place as No. 2."

Other would-be successors include Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of the building boom in occupied Arab lands, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, a technocrat long viewed as Mr. Shamir's preferred heir.

Mr. Levy is 54, Mr. Sharon is 63 and Mr. Arens, who is not challenging Mr. Shamir but hopes to displace Mr. Levy from the No. 2 spot, is 66.

Mr. Shamir will have to attract the support of at least half the party faithful if he is to win on the first ballot.

"One way or another we can be assured of a tense and interesting contest," wrote a veteran political commentator, Hanan Crystal, in the daily Hadashot.

Mr. Levy is the most successful Moroccan-born politician in an establishment dominated by Jews from Europe. Critics dismiss him as an opportunist but credit him with pressing for negotiations with the Arabs in his 20 months as foreign minister.

Mr. Sharon, who as defense minister in 1982 was instrumental in the invasion of Lebanon, was denied an official reception in Washington on his last visit because of Jewish settlement policies in the occupied territories that the United States views as an obstacle to peace.

The conventional wisdom here is that Mr. Shamir's supporters also back Mr. Arens, who has been both defense and foreign minister.

Political sources, however, suggest that younger Likud members could have a chance at succeeding Mr. Shamir.

These include Binyamin Begin, son of the party founder, Menachem Begin, and Benjamin Netanyahu, a deputy minister in Mr. Shamir's office who won high marks among Israelis as their spokesman at Middle East peace talks launched in Madrid in October.

In the rival Labor Party, the front-runners are Shimon Peres, 68, and Yitzhak Rabin, 69. Their face-off is set for Feb. 19.

Amir Weinberg/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Levy announcing his plans Sunday to run against Mr. Shamir.

EC Quandary: Conveying the Spirit of Maastricht

As the European Community finalized landmark monetary and political treaties in Maastricht, Netherlands, Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, which held the EC presidency during much of the negotiations, talked to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about what happens next in the Community.

Q. Is closer European integration popular enough for the Maastricht treaties to be ratified easily?

A. People want a change in the role of the EC, but the prospect frightens them. In all our countries, there is a conservative reflex that inclines people to think about preserving what they've got and to worry about possibly giving up something that they might regret losing later. International uncertainties add to people's confusion, and there is also an element of passivity among Europeans after the 40 years of peace known as the Cold War.

But history shows that countries only survive by developing into larger entities, and political leaders need to work harder at conveying this vision. Some countries will have debates about particular aspects of the Maastricht terms, but the package will not be contested.

Take Denmark: Ten years ago opinion there was divided about EC membership, but now Danes want more EC. For all of us, there is no alternative: If Luxembourg or another country didn't like the treaties, what could it do — withdraw from the EC?

Q. Do you detect waning enthusiasm in Germany about the EC?

A. The Deutsche mark is a reserve currency, so its status is sensitive throughout the EC, most of all in Germany. That's why the Bundesbank is right to insist that nothing should threaten the strong D-mark: It's in our collective interest. By hiking German interest rates right after the Maastricht summit, the Bundesbank made that point bluntly — and also sent a reassuring signal to German opinion, which is disconcerted by how much unification is costing.

But [German Chancellor Helmut] Kohl was right to opt for fast reunification, despite Bundesbank objections, because big political decisions do not afford the luxury of choosing the moment. Already we can see that the economic strains caused by ex-East Germany are going to be surmounted, probably in three to five years, with growth probably around 10 percent this year and 12 percent next year. The politicians simply have to provide leadership, have to remind people that no European country — not even Germany — can solve the challenges of security, technology and environment by itself.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. What happens next in the process of EC integration?

A. At Maastricht, we decided to build an evolutionary drive into the process because the quickening pace of change is putting new demands on the EC. The Common Market existed unchanged during the stable conditions from 1958 to 1985, then we had to start working out the changes for 1992, and now we have decided that a further set of changes, probably as important as those at Maastricht, are needed by 1996. These will mainly affect the EC's institutional structure and decision-making. Already we are starting to enlarge the Community as we must to help stabilize Europe, but it must not make the EC ungovernable.

Q. So which countries will be included and which excluded?

A. Countries are going to arrive in waves. There should not be any problem about incorporating Austria and other countries in the European Free Trade Association. Eventually, we will have to consider Hungary and Czechoslovakia and, perhaps with slightly less certainty, Poland: It's inconceivable for a new Europe not to include countries whose history and cultures are so intertwined with ours. The Baltic states, I think, should initially seek to form an economic union on the Benelux model. The Commonwealth of Independent States? Well, I just saw several of their leaders and we'll have a better idea, after their meeting later this week, about whether these countries, particularly Ukraine, are going to stick together. These are states that need close cooperative ties with the EC.

The real challenge for us is, not to spread EC membership, but to recognize that we must make real sacrifices to help these people. The EC has never shared with outsiders, but I hope that in a couple of years, once we're beyond the current electoral periods in some EC countries, stronger leaders and youthful idealism can put across this message.

Q. What about EC membership for the ex-Yugoslav states?

A. Slovenia presents no major difficulty, but Croatia, although European in character like Czechoslovakia and Hungary, can only come much later. Serbia has no claim, especially since it will not be considered the successor state of Yugoslavia.

SDI: *Desire for Soviet Technology*

(Continued from page 1)

ahead in both of these important areas.

The SDI officials have also drawn up a shopping list of Soviet-developed technologies in more than 50 areas vital to aerospace research, according to the aerospace magazine, Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The magazine said a plan had been presented to the Defense Department and the White House that would authorize spending $50 million for the space hardware and employ as many as 1,000 former Soviet technicians.

The magazine reported that other items high on the shopping list, besides the nuclear power system called Topaz 2 and the electric propulsion system, known as Hall thrusters, included liquid rocket engines, high-temperature electrical switches called tacitrons and neutral particle beam technologies for space weapons.

Also high on the list are Soviet ballistic missiles and data about their performance capabilities, the magazine reported. Any missiles likely to be encountered by America's anti-missile defense system will probably be either these same missiles or ones built by Third World countries to the same design. Such information would be of critical assistance to engineers designing the defense system.

Dick McCormick, a spokesman for the SDI organization, said that all the officials who could comment on the reported plan were unavailable. The proposal to acquire the nuclear reactor and the electric propulsion units has been raised in congressional testimony.

In the Aviation Week article, Western engineers said to be familiar with the agency's more wide-ranging procurement plan were quoted as saying that the initial cost is estimated at less than $50 million. This would be a small fraction of the $5.4 billion the administration is seeking in the next fiscal year for anti-ballistic missile defense programs.

They said the plan could save the nation more than $4 billion in SDI costs and also help bolster the troubled economy of the former Soviet republics.

Specialists in strategic arms said they were not surprised by the report, noting that the SDI officials have been ahead of the rest of the administration in seeking to gain access to major technologies that the Russians are eager to sell for much-needed hard currencies.

Steve Aftergood, a policy analyst for the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, said: "It's curious that SDI has been the leading advocate for purchasing Soviet technology more than a year now. The administration response overall has been absolute gridlock."

PROTEST: *Yeltsin's Policies Leave Muscovites Split*

(Continued from page 1)

ounce (90-gram) jar of applesauce for an infant now costs 4 rubles, and a pound (450 grams) of meat 50 rubles or more, he said.

"When our supplies run out, I'm not going to pick up a gun, but frankly I don't know how we'll live," he said. "There's no way we can live on my salary anymore."

Mr. Yeltsin, or a replacement, will have to declare a state of emergency before long, he added, to head off mass starvation.

Mr. Yeltsin's supporters, who appeared about as numerous as his opponents, gathered at the "White House," where in August Mr. Yeltsin had led the resistance to a hard-line Communist coup attempt.

Several retirees at the pro-Yeltsin rally acknowledged that times were tough, but they said they believed that the current transition was something Russia must suffer through to pay for seven decades of Communist rule.

They warned that the "red shirts and brown shirts" — Communists and fascists — gathering near the Kremlin posed a serious danger to democracy.

The anti-Yeltsin demonstrators originally hoped to march on the White House, but thousands of policemen kept the two groups apart.

Many of the anti-Yeltsin protesters said that they saw no political figure at the moment whom they would support against Mr. Yeltsin.

Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi has tried to position himself as leader of the moderate conservative opposition.

Mr. Rutskoi sought this weekend to place himself at the head of the growing opposition to Mr. Yeltsin by calling for a one-year economic state of emergency to save the country from ruin, The Washington Post reported.

ALGERIA: *Authorities Declare a State of Emergency*

(Continued from page 1)

dreds of deaths and injuries. Martial law was lifted in September.

In tactics copied from scenes of the Palestinian uprising against Israel in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, covered closely by Algerian television in the past three years, Algerian youths threw stones at army troops, set up burning barricades of tires and garbage in the streets and used hit-and-run strategies against the troops.

Leaders of the fundamentalists who so far have escaped detention called Sunday upon their followers to stage further demonstrations.

They said they would lead a march Friday in Algiers despite the government's warning that it would ban the demonstration and its obvious willingness to use armed force to repress the fundamentalists.

"The crisis will continue as long as the junta in power perseveres with its policy of arrogance and repression against its political adversaries," a communiqué issued by the Islamic Salvation Front's executive bureau said Sunday before the party's headquarters was seized.

10 Die in Fire in Germany

The Associated Press

TRIPPSTADT, Germany — A fire in an attic apartment here Sunday killed eight children, their mother and an adult relative, the police said.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 7

Canadian Dollars

Short Term

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abb Fin	11½	92	108½	1.22	+122
Abbey Nat	10⅝	93	102½	8.33	+833
Aldc	10⅛	93	101	9.86	+986
Amex Cred	11¼	93	105	8.26	+82
Austri Control	10¼	92	100	10.76	1076
Austri Control	9¾	93	99½	10.10	1010
Austri Sparkas	9⅞	92	99¼	10.84	1084
Avco Fin	10¼	92	99	12.03	1203
Avco Fin	11⅜	92	101	9.64	+964
Banktokyo	10⅜	92	100¼	5.31	+531
Barclays	10¼	93	102	8.38	+838
Bayerhyp Fin	10⅝	92	99¾	10.33	1033
Bayer Lndbk	10½	93	103	8.65	+117
Bell Canada En	10	92	102½	7.82	+102
Bergen City	9¾	93	98¾	11.08	1108
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅝	93	100	9.81	+981
Bk Mont Real	10¾	92	100	10.37	1037
Bq Generale	10	93	101¼	8.21	+821
Bq Indl Lux	11	92	98½	12.27	1227
Brit Columb	12	93	105	8.86	+140
Brit Columb	9¼	93	100½	8.73	+873
CNCA	12½	93	106½	7.62	+762
Can Trustco	10¾	93	101	8.99	+899
Chrysler C Can	12⅝	92	94	31.31	3131
Cibc	9	92	97¼	16.45	1645
Cie Bancaire	12	92	100	10.91	1091
Commerz Oseo	9⅝	92	97¼	12.21	1221
Commerz Oseo	10¼	92	100	9.84	+984
Council Europe	11¼	92	107.086	8.37	+37
Cr Local	11½	93	104¾	8.22	+76
Cr Lyonnais	13¼	93	106⅝	7.71	+771
Creditanst	10¼	93	102½	8.61	+115
Creeem Fin	12	92	85	43.83	4383
Deut Bk	9¾	92	98½	12.85	1285
Deut Bk	10½	93	100¾	8.72	+872
Deut Bk	9½	93	101¼	8.72	+114
Deut Giro	10⅛	92	99	11.47	1147
Dg Bank Intl	9½	93	100½	8.84	+884
Dkb	9½	92	97¼	14.27	1427
Dresdner Fin	9¾	93	100½	8.72	+872
Eldorado Nuc	11¾	93	104	7.26	+776
Exp Dev Corp	8¾	93	101¼	8.16	+816
F B D B	10½	93	101¾	8.81	+881
F B D B	10½	92	100	10.32	1032
F B D B	11⅛	92	101¼	-7.40	-740
F B D B	9¾	92	99	12.20	1220
F B D B	8¾	93	99	9.37	+937
Farm Credit	10	92	99	10.98	1098
Farm Credit	12¼	93	102¼	9.72	+972
Ferrovie	10¼	93	103⅜	7.83	+37
Fin Exp Cr	11¾	93	103¼	7.68	+768
Fin Exp Cr	13⅜	93	105½	7.42	+742
Ford Cred Can	11¾	92	100½	10.17	1017
Ford Cred Can	10⅝	92	100	10.32	1032
Ford Cred Can	10	92	102½	1.74	+174
Ford Motor Cr	11¾	92	100½	8.87	+887
Gecc	11⅜	92	101¼	8.95	+895
Genelcon x/w	10½	92	99½	10.80	1080
Genfinance	10¼	93	102¾	8.58	+112
Genoss Zentrlbk	9¾	93	100½	8.74	+874
GMAC	8½	92	96¼	14.04	1404
GMAC	9¼	92	97¼	17.25	1725
GMAC Can	10½	92	99	11.34	1134
Ibm Can	9½	92	98	13.72	1372
Itt Fin	10	92	102¼	1.98	+198
Kredietbank	10⅝	92	99½	11.02	1102
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	101¼	6.14	+614
Lb Rhein-Pfalz	11	92	99	13.31	1331
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅜	93	103¼	8.43	+97
Lb Schles-Hols	10¼	93	101⅞	8.44	+844
Loblaw	11⅛	92	100¼	9.82	+982
Marubeni	11	92	99¼	44.25	4425
Mcdonalds	8½	92	97¼	18.71	1871
Mitsui Fin 2	8⅝	92	97	18.53	1853
Mntrl Tst Inc	10	93	101	8.43	+843
Mntrl Tst Inc	11	93	103½	8.64	+118
Mntrl Tst Inc	10¾	93	103	8.76	+128
Mntrl Tst Inc	10⅝	93	102½	8.52	+852
Montreal City	10	92	98	14.78	1478
Montreal City	10	93	98¾	11.12	1112
Montreal City	11¼	93	100¼	10.75	1075
Montreal Tstco	8½	92	97	20.78	2078
Morgan J P	13	93	107¼	7.20	+720
N I B	10	92	105.049	0.44	+44
Nip T&T	11¾	92	101½	9.24	+924
Nord Lb	10¼	92	99	11.23	1123
Olb	9⅝	93	100⅝	8.73	+873
Olymp & York	11½	92	90¼	26.39	2639
Proct Gamble	11	92	100¼	9.80	+980
Prov Alberta	10	92	103⅜	0.60	+60
Quebec Trans	9¾	93	97	12.46	1246
R B C	11¼	93	102	8.46	+864
R B C	9	92	98	n.a.	
Royal Trustco	10¼	92	97	17.00	1700
Royal Trustco	9¼	92	96¾	20.16	2016
Royal Trustco	9⅝	93	100½	9.18	+918
Royal Tst Mort	10⅝	93	103½	8.49	+102
S B C Cov	11½	93	105	8.36	+78
S E K	12¾	92	105⅜	0.80	+80
Saskatchewan	10¼	93	102⅝	8.67	+121
Scotia Mort	10⅜	93	102	8.61	+861
Sears	10⅝	92	98	13.25	1325
Shell Canada	11½	92	101	9.57	+957
Shell Canada	11¼	92	100	10.49	1049
Southland	12	92	55	n.a.	
St Bk Victoria	11	92	99¼	11.03	1103
Sumit Bk	9¾	92	97¾	14.24	1424
Sweden	9¾	93	102	7.78	+778
Tor-Dom Bk	11	92	100	10.07	1007
TorDom Caym	10¼	93	104⅝	0.68	+68
Toyota Credit	11⅞	92	100½	8.85	+885
Univ of Quebec	10	92	98½	10.90	1090
Victorian P A	8½	92	100	7.94	+794
Vienna City	11¼	92	99⅝	11.11	1111
Vienna City	9¾	93	97¼	11.48	1148
Westlb Fin	9¾	93	100½	8.97	+897
Winnipeg	10¼	93	101½	9.26	+180
Winnipeg	9	92	98¼	61.95	6195
World Bk	10¼	93	101½	9.12	+166
Xerox Canada	11⅞	92	99½	11.68	1160

Governments/Supranationals

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Asfinag	10¼	01	105⅝	9.18	+74
Austri Control	10	94	103⅝	8.14	+46

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Austri Control	11⅛	95	108⅝	8.68	+71
Austri Control	9	97	100	8.99	+91
Austri Control	8½	97	100⅛	8.47	+23
Austri Control	10¼	99	106½	9.00	+39
Austri Post	10¼	01	107	9.26	+61
B F C E	10	94	103	8.54	+83
Bergen City	8⅝	94	97	10.27	+200
Brit Columb	10	96	104⅛	8.78	+67
Brit Columb	10	98	104⅝	9.08	+69
Brit Columb	10⅝	01	108⅜	9.37	+43
Brit Columb	9¼	98	100⅜	9.15	+105
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	101⅝	9.32	+67
Canada	8½	02	101⅛	8.47	
Canada	n.a.	01	44	9.32	+87
Cnt	9½	94	102	8.38	+80
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	50⅛	9.05	+63
E D F	9⅝	99	104⅛	8.96	+55
Ecsc	10	93	103⅛	8.86	+88
Edf	10¾	95	104	8.77	+64
Edmonton	9⅝	08	100½	8.95	+149
Eib	10¾	98	104⅞	9.12	+65
Eib	10⅞	99	106⅞	8.85	+44
Eib	11¼	01	112⅞	9.09	+65
Eib	12	95	108⅞	8.79	+86
Eib	9	96	99¾	9.85	+73
Eib	9	96	100	8.97	+65
Eksportfin	10⅝	94	104	8.27	+51
Eksportfin	10⅝	94	104⅛	8.70	+71
Eksportfin	10¼	96	104⅝	8.85	+73
Eksportfinans	7⅞	97	96⅛	8.50	+29
Elec Pwr Dev	10⅝	01	106⅝	9.27	+61
Eurofima	10⅝	96	105	9.02	+88
Eurofima	10⅝	01	108⅛	9.28	+63
Exim Bk Jap	8½	97	99⅛	8.55	+92
Exp Dev Corp	n.a.	96	70⅛	8.98	+92
Fin Exp Cr	10⅝	95	103⅞	8.45	+75
Fin Exp Cr	10¼	96	104⅛	8.90	+74
Fin Exp Cr	n.a.	97	65⅛	8.94	+86
Finland	9	98	100⅛	8.87	+49
Gaz De Fra	11¼	95	103⅞	8.83	+137
Hamilton Went	10⅝	04	108⅝	9.90	+207
Iadb	10¼	96	105⅛	8.79	+63
Jap Dev Bk	12¼	95	109⅞	8.69	+75
Manitoba	9⅝	98	100	9.84	+108
Metro Toronto	13	94	109⅞	8.40	+105
Metro Toronto	10¼	95	102¼	9.53	+158
Metro Toronto	8⅝	97	98⅞	9.11	+108
Metro Toronto	11	99	105	9.97	+158
Montreal City	10¼	94	102⅛	9.46	+178
Montreal City	11½	95	105⅞	9.44	+152
Montreal City	10½	95	102¼	9.46	+153
Montreal City	11	96	104¼	9.63	+159
Montreal City	9	97	97½	9.65	+152
N Brunswick	11⅛	95	106½	9.22	+129
N Brunswick	12	96	107	9.17	+131
N Brunswick	10¼	96	104⅞	8.92	+74
N Brunswick	10¼	98	106⅛	9.23	+84
N Brunswick	10⅝	01	106½	9.61	+120
N Brunswick	9⅝	98	98⅜	9.62	+153
New Zealand	10½	95	103	9.27	+144
Newfoundland	9⅝	97	94½	10.92	+136
Nova Scotia	11⅛	95	105	9.25	+138
Ontario Prov	10⅝	98	106⅛	9.29	+95
Ontario Hydro	10⅝	98	106⅜	8.85	+71
Ontario Hydro	10⅝	99	107½	9.37	+98
Ontario Hydro	10	01	105⅛	9.37	+72
Ontario Hydro	8⅝	02	96	9.46	+73
Ontario Hydro	8⅝	02	96⅛	9.32	+68
Ontario Hydro	10¼	21	103¼	10.02	+86
Ontario Prov	10¼	96	103⅞	9.18	+109
Ontario Prov	10	98	103½	9.01	+84
Ontario Prov	10⅛	98	104⅛	9.27	+78
Ontario Prov	9⅝	01	101⅛	9.47	+101
Ottawa-Carlton	12½	94	107	8.72	+88
Ottawa-Carlton	9⅝	98	100⅝	9.19	+89
Prov Alberta	10⅝	94	105⅛	8.17	+43
Prov Alberta	10⅝	96	105⅝	8.82	+76
Quebec City	10⅝	94	102	9.28	+158
Quebec City	9⅝	96	99⅝	9.48	+158
Quebec City	9	97	97½	9.63	+154
Quebec Hy	9¼	96	100⅜	9.15	+100
Quebec Hyd Gl	10⅝	01	103⅛	9.65	+173
Quebec Hydro	12⅛	95	107⅜	8.95	+149
Quebec Hydro	11	95	101⅝	8.69	+123
Quebec Hydro	10¼	95	102⅝	9.20	+129
Quebec Hydro	10⅞	96	102⅝	9.45	+128
Quebec Hydro	9	97	97½	9.11	+181
Quebec Hydro	11	99	107⅝	9.56	+127
Quebec Hydro	9½	01	98½	9.74	+129
Quebec Hydro	10⅝	01	105⅛	9.74	+130
Quebec Hydro	10½	21	104⅝	10.23	+106
Quebec Prov	12	95	107	9.15	+127
Quebec Prov	10½	98	104⅛	9.86	+97
Quebec Prov	10⅝	98	105⅜	9.38	+100
Quebec Prov	11½	00	107⅜	9.76	+133
Quebec Prov	9	97	99½	9.13	+103
S E K	n.a.	95	76	8.77	+85
S E K	n.a.	99	50⅝	9.32	+92
S E K Corp	10¼	95	103⅛	8.64	+55
Saskatchewan	10	94	102	8.96	+120
Saskatchewan	10½	94	103⅝	8.75	+120
Stockholm	10¼	96	104⅝	8.91	+77
Sweden	10⅝	98	107⅜	9.07	+76
Vancouver	10¼	01	100⅛	10.58	+213
Vancouver	11¼	95	106½	9.19	+153
Ville De Montr	11¼	96	106	9.49	+133
Westlb Intl	n.a.	94	82	8.96	+129
Westlb Intl	n.a.	96	69⅛	9.40	+134
World Bank	9	96	98	9.84	+98
World Bk	10⅛	99	104⅝	9.29	+69
World Bk	10½	95	109⅝	8.36	+54
World Bk	13¼	95	113⅝	8.36	+43
World Bk Oct	11	94	105⅛	8.47	+66
World Bk Bear	9	96	99⅛	9.84	+98
World Bk	n.a.	96	69	9.82	+91

Banks

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Abbey Nat	10¼	94	103¾	8.71	+96
Amex Ov Cred	9	94	100⅛	8.58	+97
B N P	10⅝	94	103¾	8.27	+62
Banktokyo	10⅝	95	105⅛	9.04	+107
Banktokyo	8½	94	99½	8.73	+111
Bayer Hypo	10⅝	96	103⅛	9.19	+101
Berliner Bk	10⅝	94	103⅛	8.45	+99
Bk Hand & Ind	10½	94	104⅝	8.53	+89
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅝	97	101	9.33	+124
Bq Indosuez	10	94	103⅛	8.66	+86
C C F	10⅝	94	103¼	8.52	+83
C C F	10⅝	96	104⅝	9.00	+86
C N C A	10¼	95	105⅛	9.04	+89
Cibc Singapore	11¼	94	105⅛	8.73	+111
Cie Bancaire	10⅜	94	103	8.65	+94
Cie Bancaire	10⅝	94	103⅛	8.61	+93
Cr Local	10⅜	95	103⅛	8.81	+97
Cr Lyonnais	10⅝	96	104⅛	9.00	+86
Creditanst	10⅝	94	103⅝	8.83	+102
Deut Bk	9	94	101	8.44	+87
Deut Bk Fin	11½	93	107⅛	8.84	+89
Deut Bk Fin	10⅝	99	105⅛	9.60	+97
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	01	106⅝	9.20	+76
Deut Bk Fin	9⅝	96	103⅜	8.47	+31
Indust Kred Bk	9	94	99⅝	9.24	+164
Interfin Cred	11½	94	105⅝	8.74	+112
K F W Intl Fin	11⅜	95	106⅝	8.75	+78
Kfw Intl Fin	10	01	105	9.14	+72
L T C B	11⅛	94	104⅝	8.64	+102
Mntrl Tst Inc	11⅜	94	105	9.04	+139
Mntrl Tst Inc	11¼	94	104	9.19	+153
Mntrl Tst Inc	10⅝	98	104½	9.73	+147
Natl Nederland	10⅝	94	103⅝	8.55	+96
Nip Credit	9¾	94	100⅜	8.70	+112
R B C	10⅛	94	104½	8.83	+100
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	102⅝	9.17	+142
Royal Trustco	10⅝	94	103⅝	9.33	+151
Royal Tst Mort	10⅝	94	104	8.65	+110
Soc Gen	10¼	95	103⅝	8.83	+89
St Bk Sth Aust	10	95	102⅝	8.94	+104
Tor-Dom Bk	10	95	102⅝	8.95	+104
Tor-Dom Bk	11	94	104⅝	8.82	+95
U B S Fin	10	94	103	8.61	+83

Corporates

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Abb Fin	10⅝	94	103⅝	8.21	+61
Alberta Nat Gs	10⅝	93	101¼	9.23	+177
Amer Hospital	12⅝	94	107	11.77	+415
Avco Fin	11	93	102	9.46	+200
B C Tele	12¼	99	105	9.40	+186
B P America	10½	98	106	9.17	+88
B P America	10⅝	01	108⅝	9.50	+104
Basf	10	93	113⅝	6.48	+68
Bca Inc	10⅝	93	107½	8.14	+876
Bell Canad Res	9⅞	96	102⅝	9.05	+93
Bell Canada	10⅞	96	104⅝	8.93	+89
Bell Canada	10⅝	99	106⅝	9.28	+88
Bell Canada	12¾	00	114⅝	9.67	+125
Bell Canada	10⅞	04	107⅝	9.77	+128
Bell Canada	9⅝	96	101⅛	8.89	+74
Bell Canada	9⅝	96	96½	9.83	+121
Bk Mont Real	9½	94	97¼	10.31	+228
Bmw Fin	10⅝	95	103⅝	8.86	+91
Borden Inc	10⅝	93	103⅝	8.36	+87
Brit Gas	10	94	103⅝	8.91	+45
Brit Gas	10⅝	98	105.050	9.80	+73
Brit Gas	9½	01	103⅝	8.97	+51
Can Nat Rail	11⅝	93	101¼	6.94	+94
Can Nat Rail	9⅝	94	102⅝	8.37	+88
Can Nat Rail	12⅝	95	102⅝	2.87	-537
Can Nat Rail	10⅝	96	101¼	9.81	+83
Can Nat Rail	10	98	103⅝	9.27	+88
Can Nat Rail	8⅝	01	96⅝	9.44	+100
Can Occi Petro	12⅝	99	104	10.10	+256
Canada	8⅝	00	98⅝	10.08	+176
Canada	10⅝	97	100⅝	9.58	+11
Carlsberg	10	97	102⅝	9.43	+128
Chrysler C Can	9⅝	93	104⅝	5.09	+589
Chrysler Fin C	11	93	102⅝	4.91	+491
Ciba Geigy	10¼	93	103⅝	8.49	+33
Coca-Cola Bott	11	93	103⅝	8.47	+101
Commun Urb	8⅝	97	95	10.14	+205
Daimler N Am	9⅝	01	101⅝	9.19	+73
Dutch St Mines	10⅝	96	104⅝	9.13	+104
Fiat Finance	10⅝	93	101	9.56	+210
Ford Cred Can	10⅝	93	112¼	1.34	+134
Ford Cred Can	10	93	110	1.32	+132
Ford Cred Can	10	93	110⅝	1.22	+122
Ford Cred Can	10¼	93	109⅝	8.76	+130
Ford Cred Can	10¼	93	109⅝	1.28	+128
Ford Cred Can	9⅝	93	109⅝	1.27	+127
Ford Cred Can	10	94	107¾	7.13	+137
Ford Cred Can	13⅝	95	110⅝	9.26	+133
Ford Motor Cr	10⅝	94	102⅝	9.26	+146
Ford Motor Cr	11	96	104⅝	9.76	+160
Ford Motor Cr	10⅝	96	105⅝	9.18	+111
Gaz Metrop	10⅝	95	104⅝	9.33	+130
Gecc	10⅝	93	103	8.15	+87
Gecc	10⅝	94	104½	8.40	+60
Gecc	10	96	103⅝	8.92	+75
Gecc	10	96	103⅝	8.89	+77
Gecc	10⅝	97	103⅝	8.70	+70
Gecc	9	97	102⅝	8.42	+21
Gen Ele Cap Co	9⅝	93	101⅝	8.15	+615
Gen Ele Cap Co	12½	96	109⅝	8.80	+86
Gen Ele Cap Co	11¼	95	107⅝	8.89	+86
Gen Ele Cap Co	10⅝	96	105⅝	9.00	+70
Genstar	11⅝	95	102⅝	9.34	+188
Global Ontario	10	01	98⅝	10.49	+205
GMAC	10¼	95	103	9.15	+120
GMAC	9⅝	93	101¼	8.71	+123
GMAC Can	10⅝	97	102⅝	9.68	+122
GMAC Can	10⅝	94	102⅝	8.71	+119
GMAC Can	10	95	102⅝	9.19	+122
GMAC Can	11	94	104	8.20	+117
GMAC Can	11	94	104	8.77	+122
GMAC Can	11⅝	94	105⅝	8.71	+119
GMAC Can	11⅝	95	107⅝	9.19	+121
GMAC Can	9⅝	93	110⅝	1.87	+107
Guinness Fin	9⅝	98	101⅝	9.30	+91
Household Fin	11	93	102	9.54	+208
Household Fin	10¼	93	108⅝	1.79	+179
Household Fin	9	94	98⅝	9.89	+227
Household Fin	11¼	94	102⅝	9.79	+226
Ibm Can	10	96	104⅝	8.84	+67
Ibm Can	11⅝	96	105⅝	8.23	+64
Ibm Can	11⅝	95	107⅝	8.77	+78
Ibm Can	11	96	106⅝	8.85	+81
Ibm Can	12⅝	95	112⅝	8.98	+106
Ibm Can	9⅝	93	101⅝	8.48	+103
Ibm Can	10	93	102⅝	8.50	+73
Ibm Intl Fin	8⅝	96	98	8.93	+81
Kansai Ele	9⅝	96	101⅝	8.74	+58
Kyushu Elec P	10⅝	01	104⅝	9.48	+102
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅝	94	101½	9.44	+186
Mcdonalds	9⅝	93	101½	8.13	+813
Mcdonalds Can	11½	93	103⅝	8.27	+97
Mcdonalds Can	10⅝	96	104.050	8.91	+81
Mercedes Benz	10⅝	94	103⅝	8.45	+86
Mobil Aust Fin	10⅝	96	104⅝	8.90	+79
Nip T&T	10⅝	96	106⅝	8.86	+78
Nip T&T	10⅝	99	105⅝	9.15	+74
Nip T&T	10⅝	01	106⅝	9.18	+74
Olymp & York	11	93	97⅝	12.61	+515
Osaka Gas	10⅝	96	104.050	9.12	+94
Parbel Fin	n.a.	93	86	8.77	+131
Petrofina	10⅝	96	102⅝	9.32	+121
Proct Gamble	10⅝	01	103⅝	9.46	+95
Pru Fund Corp	8⅝	95	98⅝	9.27	+74
Prudent Fund	10	96	103⅝	8.89	+78
Prudential	10	96	103⅝	8.89	+78
Sears	12	93	101	9.25	+177
Sears Canada	9¼	97	97	10.03	+196
Shell Canada	11	94	105⅝	8.41	+74
Shell Canada	10⅝	96	104⅝	8.47	+86
Shell Canada	11⅝	95	105⅝	8.56	+86
Telesat Canada	10⅝	94	107⅝	7.40	+274
Telesat Canada	10½	93	110⅝	8.83	+213
Tokyo El P	10⅝	96	105⅝	9.09	+77
Tokyo El P	10⅝	01	105⅝	9.28	+63
Total	10⅝	94	104⅝	9.17	+104
Toyota Credit	10⅝	94	104⅝	8.38	+58
Toyota Credit	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.44	+44
Toyota Credit	10⅝	96	105⅛	8.92	+75
Toyota Credit	9	97	101½	8.65	+43
Toyota Mot Cr	10¼	94	104	8.11	+52
Toyota Mot Cr	11⅝	95	107⅝	8.73	+76
Trasalta	13⅝	94	102½	-7.44	-490
Trizec Corp	11⅝	95	105	9.90	+201
V W Intl Fin	10⅝	95	107⅝	8.72	+79
Vancouver	10⅝	95	104⅝	8.82	+99
Vancouver	10⅝	96	105⅝	9.21	+105
Xerox Canada	9⅝	97	99	9.62	+153

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	
Abb Asea	8⅝	94	98⅝	9.48	+13
Abb Fin	10½	92	99⅝	10.31	+12
Abb Fin	9¼	94	99⅝	9.45	-2
Abb Nat Treas	9¼	96	99⅝	9.43	+46

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 7.

(Continued on Page 9)

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1992

CAPITAL MARKETS

European Bonds Stressed By Mark-Dollar Tension

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Expectations of *imminent further reductions* in U.S. interest rates are sending the dollar and dollar bond markets in divergent directions. The currency sagged and bond prices rose late last week when Washington reported an unexpectedly large increase in January's number of jobless workers. But European bond markets, which had moved up during the early-year U.S. rally, have failed to join the fete as the weakening dollar and dimming prospects for a rapid reduction in German rates threaten to increase currency tensions.

Although weakened, ending trading at 1.558 Deutsche marks, the dollar managed to remain above 1.55 DM — a critical level that is widely considered to be the floor of its current 1.55-1.62 DM trading range.

Germany's partners may have to raise their interest rates because of EMS constraints.

As long as the the floor rate holds, traders are reluctant to speculate that the dollar will fall. And until the Federal Reserve actually allows short-term interest rates to decline, traders are unwilling to assume that the dollar can rise.

The dollar's sharp loss of two-and-a-half pfennig from its high point on Friday appeared to take account of a coming cut in rates, but there is no way to be sure about that until the Fed actually moves.

A quarter-point cut in the cost of overnight money from the Fed's current target of 4 percent is not likely to significantly perturb the currency market, John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers Inc. said. "But," he added, "it would be adventurous to say that the dollar has hit bottom and likely to go up from here."

That is not least because Mr. Lipsky does not rule out the possibility that when the Fed moves it could shave the rate by half a percentage point rather than the quarter-point cut now widely expected.

The fact that the Fed did not move last week, Mr. Lipsky said, was *consistent with its strategy of not wanting to be seen linking* policy moves to specific data. The timing may further be delayed by the Treasury's quarterly refunding this week, when it will tap the market for $36 billion.

Simon Crane, a trading adviser to banks, said he expected that waning *optimism* about an *impending U.S. economic recovery* would lead to a weaker dollar. "It's likely to break and fall to 1.50 DM. I tend to think it will set new lows, but that depends on what happens when the dollar is down at around 1.50 DM," he adds. Mr. Lipsky also said he saw the dollar headed below 1.55 DM.

BUT OTHERS cautioned that many investors are prepared to start loading up on the currency at around current levels in anticipation of a revival later this year that could carry it to 1.80 DM or higher.

Jim O'Neill of Swiss Bank Corp. said it was "dangerous to get too negative about the short-term outlook for the dollar because of the dreadful economic data coming out of Germany."

He noted that December's industrial production fell 3.1 percent and manufacturing orders were off 2.5 percent. "The real *story is that the German economy is slowing in a big way,*" he said, adding that this meant "we could see an easing of German monetary policy by late spring."

But Jonathan Wilmot at Credit Suisse First Boston cautioned about reading too much into the German data because it essen*tially only covers what is happening in* Western Germany. Thus, he forecast the economy would perform better than West German data suggested.

And with the Bundesbank's thundering that the 6.4 percent pay raise won by steelworkers has to be the ceiling rather than the *floor* for other unions, Mr. Wilmot said he believed that "clearly, there will be a delay in the pace of the expected decline in German interest rates."

Adding a further *chill* to European bond markets is the prospect of an ever-firmer Deutsche mark. The mark's interest-rate advantage over the dollar — already a hefty 5.5 percentage points — could widen as dollar rates fall. A stronger mark implies renewed tensions within the European fixed-band exchange-rate system that could *oblige Germany's partners to raise their inter*est rates in order to keep up with the mark.

There are other problems as well. Britain, Italy and France all face important elections in coming months and international investors appear to be heading for the safer, smaller European markets *such as Sweden and Spain where rates* are high, more than 10 percent, and the currencies seem well protected.

As a result, new-issue activity in the Eurobond market last week was subdued. The most active sector was the Deutsche mark. Of the five new issues launched, the biggest success was the high-coupon offering *from the* Development Bank of South Africa, carrying the government's guarantee.

Its six-year issue, initially targeted at 150 million DM, was

See BONDS, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 7

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.761	3.2285	1.1257	0.3302	0.1495 *	—	5.4455 *	1.2605	1.404 *	1.49	1.787 *
Brussels	32.425	59.175	20.584	6.043	2.7254 *	18.295	—	23.08	0.2588	27.375	32.708 *
Frankfurt	1.5985	2.872	—	0.2934	0.1339 *	0.8885	4.856 *	1.1286	1.2555 *	1.3382	1.589 *
London (a)	1.8355	—	2.8857	9.7648	2,354.50	3.2251	59.015	2.5572	229.49	2.1408	180.35
Madrid	99.464	180.776	62.98	18.479	8.366 *	55.951	3.0581	70.592	79.128 *	84.149	—
Milan	1,188.60	2,161.25	752.93	220.91	—	668.92	36.561	843.72	9.463	1,004.70	11.957
New York (b)	—	1.8355 a	1.559	5.302	1,174.00	1.7545	32.10	1.3805	125.33	1.1778	98.15
Paris	5.38	9.785	3.408	—	0.4527 *	3.0279	0.1665	3.8195	4.283 *	4.551	5.4115 *
Tokyo	125.60	228.47	79.56	23.36	0.1058	70.48	3.867	89.20	—	106.42	1.2641
Toronto	1.1778	2.1609	0.7557	0.2217	1.004 *	0.6713	3.459 *	0.8476	0.9403 *	—	1.198 *
Zurich	1.3975	2.5672	0.8933	0.2626	0.1188 *	0.7937	4.3404 *	—	1.1164 *	1.1833	1.4185 *
1 ECU	1.2932	0.7115	2.0423	6.9684	1,530.00	2.2908	42.0595	1.822	162.548	1.5285	128.421
1 SDR	1.4077	0.7747	2.2249	7.5765	1,673.37	2.5025	45.8045	1.9849	176.379	1.6616	140.816

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argentine peso	0.98	Greek drac.	182.45	Mex. peso	3062.01	S. Kor. won	764.10
Austral. $	1.3373	Hong Kong $	7.755	N. Zealand $	1.845	S. Afr. rand	2.7775
Austr. schil.	11.12	Indian rupee	25.907	Norw. krone	6.205	Swed. krona	5.7435
Brazil cruz.	1319.20	Indo. rupiah	2001.00	Phil. peso	25.65	Taiwan $	24.20
Chinese yuan*	5.455	Irish £	0.5927	Port. escudo	136.15	Thai baht	25.37
Danish krone	6.127	Israeli shek.	2.2514	Russian ruble•	150.0	Turkish lira	5453.01
Egypt. pound	3.325	Kuwaiti dinar	0.29	Saudi riyal	3.7495	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	4.311	Malay. ring.	2.6077	Sing. $	1.624	Venez. boliv.	63.40

** Official rate. • Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.6989.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8076	1.7973	1.7889	Canadian dollar	1.1845	1.1875	1.1904
Deutsche mark	1.5866	1.5944	1.6012	Japanese yen	125.85	125.99	126.07
Swiss franc	1.4127	1.4169	1.4206				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Feb. 7	Jan. 31	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	3,225.40	3,223.39	+ 0.06 %
DJ Util.	206.25	210.38	— 1.96 %
DJ Trans.	1,383.22	1,354.26	+ 2.14 %
S & P 100	382.46	380.21	+ 0.59 %
S & P 500	411.09	408.78	+ 0.57 %
S & P Ind	489.59	485.57	+ 0.83 %
NYSE Co	227.65	226.20	+ 0.64 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,517.20	2,571.20	— 2.10 %
FT 30	1,945.10	1,966.60	— 1.09 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	22,107.	22,023.	+ 0.38 %
Germany			
DAX	1,685.52	1,687.49	— 0.12 %
Hong Kong			
Hong Seng	4,711.37	4,601.78	+ 2.38 %
World			
MSCIP	528.30	522.90	+ 1.03 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Feb. 7	Jan. 31
Discount rate	3½	3½
Prime rate	6½	6½
Federal funds rate	4.00	4½
Japan		
Discount	4½	4½
Call money	5 11/16	5 9/16
3-month interbank	5 3/16	5 3/16
Germany		
Lombard	9¾	9¾
Call money	9.60	9¾
3-month interbank	9.55	9.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	10½	10½
Call money	10⅛	10¾
3-month interbank	10 9/16	10 11/16

Gold	Feb. 7	Jan. 31	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	356.20	354.10	+ 0.59 %

Watanabe Urges Rice Concession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Foreign Minister *Michio Watanabe on Sunday urged* Japan to begin negotiations on replacing its ban on rice imports with tariffs as a means of moving the stalled GATT trade talks toward a *conclusion, news reports said.*

Japan Broadcasting Corp. quoted him as saying Japan had not submitted conditions for accepting tariffs, even though Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has urged each nation to *submit proposed tariff rates for* farm imports by March 1.

Mr. Dunkel has urged that all import bans be replaced by tariffs, which would be gradually reduced.

"Other Uruguay round member nations are struggling for a settlement under certain conditions but Japan has been absolutely opposed to it," Mr. Watanabe said in a speech in Tochigi prefecture. "This will make Japan isolated."

"Now is the time that we must concede to some extent," he said.

A conclusion of the trade talks, known as the Uruguay round, has *been delayed for more than* a year by a dispute between the European Community and other agricultural exporting nations over subsidies. Opposition by Japan and South Korea to opening their rice markets has become an important subissue.

Japan has insisted in the past *that it needs to ban rice imports to maintain self-sufficiency* in its staple food because its farmers cannot compete with more efficient growers in other countries. *(AP, AFP)*

'Trust Us and Invest in Us'

Developing States Compete Hard for Western Favor

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Poor Nawaz Sharif. The prime minister of Pakistan, a country only *recently at the forefront* of the Cold War battleground, attracted barely a ripple of attention from the hundreds of businessmen and journalists attending the annual World Economic Forum here.

Meanwhile, people like Leonid M. Kravchuk, the new president of the brand-new nation of Ukraine, and Anatoli A. Sobchak, mayor of St. Petersburg, found their pockets bulging with business cards and requests for interviews by the time the week-long gathering ended last Thursday.

In fact, there were so many new countries represented at this year's bigger-than-ever annual gathering of business leaders, government officials and *prominent specialists that* a lot of the old ones felt awfully left out. One thing was clear: the competition for Western investment, Western aid, indeed, even Western attention, is growing more intense.

"It has turned into a big beauty contest," said Horst Siebert, president of the Kiel Institute of World Economics. "Practically every developing country in the world now wants to open itself to Western investment, *so they are all* lining up to display their wares."

The new nations that once were buried inside *the Soviet Union stood in the strongest spotlight.* Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and others sent their previously all-but-unknown presidents to the meeting, pleading for Western business to give them a try.

Coming from South Africa, the African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela vowed to Western leaders that his group, which has led the struggle to end apartheid and turn over power to the long-suffering black majority, does not intend to impose heavy-handed state control of the economy.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, meanwhile, pleaded with business captains to return soon to *South Africa as economic sanctions imposed* by the United Nations are lifted. "Trust us. Invest in us," he said. "We have no choice but to succeed."

Not to be outdone, some of the old-timers went to extra effort. For example, President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, after being forced to return to Caracas to help put down a coup by mid-level army officials, made sure to place a phone call back to Davos to assure Western business that his country's economic program would continue.

Even Vietnam, long ostracized by the United States, joined the pilgrimage. "It is necessary to attend this kind of meeting to make ourselves better known," Phan Van Khai, Vietnam's first deputy prime minister, said in an interview.

"To integrate ourselves into the world economy, we have adopted a policy of open doors," he *added. "What we are trying to do is create the best* possible conditions for foreign investment."

Slovenia, struggling to escape the ravages of the civil war among the various republics that once made up Yugoslavia, promoted itself with a slick pamphlet proclaiming: "A new state on the sunny side of the Alps."

Deal-making easily took precedence over most of the high-flown public sessions, which were conducted by such eminent but well-worn former officials as Paul A. Volcker, Henry A. Kissinger, and Karl Otto Pöhl.

"Most of the talk in public is just for show," said *Bill Bradley, the Democratic senator from* New Jersey. "But the business atmosphere is frenetic. All the real action is behind the scenes."

Perhaps recognizing they could not compete with the newcomers, some of the pioneers at pa*rading their economic advantages before the inter*national business community were not quite as active as in the past.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, for example, stayed home. But the Mexican delegation, headed by the trade and *industry secretary,* Jaime Serra Puche, put out a glossy brochure, conducted dozens of briefings and produced an attractive art show.

Typically, the Russians stood out primarily for *failing* to put up a united front. They quarreled among themselves over whether President Boris N. Yeltsin's radical program of shock treatment for

See COMPETE, Page 9

OPEC President Urges Large Cut In Oil Output

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Setting a clear direction for OPEC oil ministers who are scheduled to meet Wednesday in Geneva, the group's president on Sunday called for a significant cut in the cartel's crude petroleum production of 24.2 million barrels a day in order to give sagging prices a boost.

"I think we need to cut by 1.5 million barrels per day in order to firm up prices, arrest the slide and begin moving toward the $21 a barrel minimum reference price," Jibril Aminu, who is also Nigeria's *oil minister, said in Lagos.*

The reference price is for an average of seven different types of crude pumped by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Currently, the average price of those crudes stands at about $16 a barrel, far below the desired target.

[*The oil minister of the United* Arab Emirates, Youssef Omeir Youssef, indicated Sunday his country was ready to cut output further if other OPEC members went along, news agencies *reported.*

[Iraq's oil minister, Usama Hiti, called for OPEC to reduce output by *1.5* million barrels a day and said the bulk of the cuts should fall on the Emirates and Saudi Arabia, which he accused of "excessive overproduction."]

Oil Minister Celestino *Armas of* Venezuela said a week ago there was "a growing inclination among OPEC producers to agree to reduce output in order to raise prices."

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, with output of 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, has indicated it was willing to reduce its production but has deliberately declined to say by how much, leaving that to what are expected to be difficult negotiations in Geneva when the oil ministers gather on Wednesday.

The recent statements, combined with political pressures within several OPEC countries to boost oil revenues, have left analysts with a general sentiment that the cartel will take firm action. The recent drop in revenues has caused serious social tensions in countries such as Algeria and Venezuela.

"The whole psychology has changed," said Gary Ross, president of New York-based Petroleum Research Industry Associates, echoing a widespread view in the oil industry that the slide in price that began in November may be halted by OPEC's actions this week.

Expectations of a cut in output have helped oil prices move up $2 a barrel from their recent lows. The average oil price had fallen by more than 20 percent from November to Janaury as OPEC production crept up to an 11-year high.

OPEC officials have said the organization may aim to trim output by anywhere from 5 to 7 percent, with most members leaning toward the higher figure or even more. The 1.5 *million-barrel* reduction called for by the OPEC president would amount to 6.2 percent.

But there is an equally strong appreciation that after two years of steadily pushing their output higher, most OPEC members will have a hard time agreeing on how to *reverse course.*

"The most touted scenarios involve an across the board cut that would exclude Iraq and Kuwait," commented Platt's Oilgram, an industry newsletter.

Iraq has been banned by the United Nations from exporting oil since it invaded *Kuwait* in August 1990. Last week, it rejected a compromise proposal to resume exports of about 1 million barrels a day.

Kuwait, which had a pre-invasion *output capacity of 2 million barrels* a day, is producing around 600,000 barrels a day now, including 500,000 for export. It has made it clear that it cannot be expected to slow down the recovery of its oil industry.

Saudi Arabia, while signaling last month some willingness to re*duce its ouput, has* been adamant that it must retain its current 35 percent share of OPEC's output under any new production ceiling.

The Saudis dispute the generally bearish views about demand for OPEC oil in the second quarter, suggesting they may opt for the smallest cut of 5 percent. Although OPEC and the International Energy Agency in Paris have estimated the world will need only 22.7 million barrels of OPEC's crude a day starting in March, the Saudis say demand will be higher.

Under Fire, Dow Corning Opens Implant Files

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The leading manufacturer of silicone breast implants is to open its files to the public on Monday to defend itself against charges it rushed the implants to the market without adequate safety studies.

Dow Corning Co. is making its documents public after the Food and Drug Administration called last month for a moratorium on the breast-enlarging implants.

David Kessler, the FDA commissioner, has said that there were troubling safety questions about the silicone implants' possible links to the development of auto-immune disorders similar to arthritis.

Without naming any manufacturer, Dr. Kessler said the FDA had discovered that safety review documents relevant to the silicone implants might not have been submitted.

Dow Corning is to release up to 100 documents relating to its research and marketing of the silicone gel devices. Dow Corning is a joint venture of Dow Chemical Co. and Corning Inc.

Other manufacturers of breast implants include Bioplasty Inc., Mentor Corp. and McGhan Medical.

Between a million and 2 million American women have had the devices *surgically* implanted. Several thousand have developed health problems they blame on silicone gel leaking from the implants.

Newspaper reports of internal company *memos quoted Dow Corning salesmen* as saying the implants were "greasy," possibly due to silicone leaks, and comparing them to "the Pinto gas tank."

Ford Motor Co.'s Pinto model became a symbol of corporate negligence in the 1970s because of allegations that its gasoline tank could explode if the car was hit from behind.

Although breast implants have been around for three decades, they were exempt from thorough testing until 1976, when the FDA began regulating implanted medical devices. It has taken until *this* year for the agency to get near a decision on whether they should be considered safe and effective.

FDA advisers decided in Nôvember that there was not enough scientific evidence to call *the implants* safe but said they should remain on the market while more studies were done.

EC Budget Battle Holds Key to Treaty Ambitions

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — With the European Community's new Treaty of Maastricht safely signed and sealed, a crucial budget battle beginning this week will determine if the Community can deliver the charter's lofty promises.

The treaty, signed Friday by EC foreign and finance ministers, pledges new help to the Communi*ty's poorest countries in the drive* to create an economic and monetary union, commits the 12 members to a more unified foreign policy and calls for new trans-European networks designed to bolster the Community's sagging electronics sector.

Now it is time to pay up, and EC nations are braced for months of wrenching debate on a five-year spending plan, covering *1993* to 1997, to be presented in Strasbourg on Wednesday by the EC Commission to the European Parliament.

The overall spending ceiling is expected *to rise from* 66 billion European currency units this year to around 85 billion Ecus in 1997, representing an increase from 1.2 percent of the Community's gross national product to between 1.35 percent and 1.4 percent.

The major combat, officials said, would *pit the poorest members'* demands for much more Community aid against the wealthier nations' reluctance to shell out more in the midst of an economic downturn.

"What we're looking for is that the promises made in Maastricht to help the less prosperous parts of the Community will now be underpinned by concrete operational commitments," said a diplomat from Ireland, reflecting a position shared by Spain, Portugal and Greece as members of the Community's so-called Poor Four.

The Maastricht treaty *still* must be ratified by the Community's 12 national parliaments, and the tough fiscal choices involved in the budget debate could make the trea*ty deliberations* far more divisive.

"In Maastricht, everyone was broadly speaking on the same wavelength," said an EC official. "They may have had different ideas on how they wanted the Community to develop, but everyone wanted the Community to develop. With the *budget, it might come down* to the haves against the have-nots, or the net contributors against the others."

Germany, Britain and France head the list of member states that contribute more to the EC budget than they receive.

"The three main net contributors want to look hard and long at the budget because we are all facing financial difficulties domestically," said a British official.

"We feel the Community's budget should be tackled in the same way national budgets are," he said. "We should not start with back-of-the-envelope target figures for future expenditures, but rather we should decide what policies we wish to pursue and see what we can afford, which entails hard choices."

The Poor Four are coming to the

See EC, Page 9

World Bank Arm Sees Opportunities in India

Reuters

NEW DELHI — The International Finance Corp., the World Bank's investment arm, will step up investment in India to take advantage of the government's sweeping program of economic change, Executive Vice President William Ryrie said.

"Liberal policies of the government are creating a situation encouraging greater IFC participation in India," he said on Saturday.

India will become the largest exposure in the IFC's portfolio in the next two years, he said. Currently, it ranks second behind Mexico, with $1 billion in IFC money invested in 60 private companies.

The IFC will invest in financial services because a healthy financial sector supports a growing private sector, Mr. Ryrie said. The agency *plans to assist Indian companies in raising capital* by *underwriting* their securities issues, and to help joint ventures between Indian and foreign companies involving direct foreign investment, he said.

The corporation also would like to step up its equity in Indian companies, compared with its loan exposure, he said.

Mr. Ryrie said *policies instituted* by *India in recent months* — including scrapping requirements for companies to obtain government licenses to do business and allowing foreign concerns to take majority stakes in Indian companies — were allowing market forces to work.

"I have more hope in the Indian economy than I ever had before," he said. "*It has great potential.*"

EAST CHINA FAIR '92

WELCOME

East China Fair '92 will be held at Shanghai Exhibition Centre from March 5th to 14th, 1992, while a subsidiary exhibition hall will be located in Shanghai International Exhibition Centre in Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone. It will be a regional foreign economic relations and trade fair.

The Fair will display different kinds of products including oil and cereals, foodstuffs, native produce, animal by-products, teas, textiles, silks, garments, light industrial products, stationery and sporting goods, arts and crafts, embroidery and drawn work, chemicals, metals and minerals, medicines and health products, machinery and equipments, instruments and electronics and so on. High-tech products and products from enterprises with foreign investments will also be on display. Various forms of business such as processing or assembling with supplied materials, compensation trade, joint and cooperative ventures will all be negotiable.

Businessmen all over the world are warmly welcome.

Co-organized by: Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Jiangxi Province, Nanjing and Ningbo
Please contact: Shanghai Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission
Add: New Town Mansion, 55 Lou Shan Guan Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 2752200
Telex: 33315 SMERT CN
Fax: 2751778

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 7.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chˈge
A					
A&W Brs	.48 1.0	3533	36½	34½	36¼ +1¼
ABS	.32 2.8	47	12	11¾	11½ + ⅛
ADC Cp	.16 1.2	217	14¾	13¾	13¾ —
ADC		34852	26¼	23¾	25½ — ½
AEL		311	7½	6¾	7¼ + ⅛
AEP		88	12½	11	12½ +1½
AESCp	.20t .6	11468	33½	32	33 —1
ARI Net		1235	9¼	8¾	9⅛ + ⅜
ASK		8608	20	18	18¾ + ⅜
AST s		35779	22	19	20½ —
Acmes	.03e .3	1129	11	9¾	9¾ —1
AcmeR	.10 .8	154	14½	12½	12½ —2
Aboxis		4259	14¼	12¾	13¾ + ½
Abingδ		28	5¼	4¼	4¼ —1
Abrams	.20 4.6	208	4⅜	4¼	4⅜ —
Accel	.24 2.8	900	9	8	8⅜ + ⅜
Acclaim		38703	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜ +1⅛
Accto	.28b 2.2	572	13½	12⅜	13 —
AcmeFn		89	7¾	6¾	7⅜ + ⅛
AcmeSt		1322	18	16½	16 +1½
AcoAR1		540	⅜	⅜	⅜ + ⅛
Acxiom		1831	18½	17	17¾ + ⅜
AdacLb		14485	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Adobe s		5118	8¼	7½	8¼ —
Adapt		159940	28¾	25¼	26¾
Adinat s		9561	11	9⅜	10⅜ + ⅛
AdiaSv	.16 .8	295	20½	17½	20 +2½
Adobes	.32 .5	17253	65	60½	63¾ +1⅜
Adtec		237	3	2¾	2¾ —
AdvCre		11917	15½	14½	15 —
AdvRes		328	9½	9	9¼ —
AdvCir s		1414	9½	8¾	9¼ + ⅛
AdvInt		15810	21	15¾	16½ — ½
AdvLog		7699	8½	7¾	8 — ⅛
AdMkSv		2010	6½	6	6⅛ —
AdvPoly		16305	15⅝	12½	14⅞ +1¼
AdvPro		5436	8¾	7¾	8⅜ +1⅛
AdvSem		195	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜ + ⅛
AdvTel		11577	20¼	16½	20¼ +2½
AdvTies		24927	19¼	17¾	18 —
Advonia	.24 .5	9122	45¾	41¾	44¼ +1¼
Advolnc		1119	26	24⅜	25¾ +1¼
Aeguitrn		549	2½	2¼	2½ + ⅛
AerSysI		381	¾		¾ —
Aerovx		4966	4¾	4¼	4½ + ⅛
AffBkV	.40 1.3	4094	31¾	30	31¼ + ½
AfyMdx		5948	35	31	33½ —1¼
AgSvcs		824	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛ +1⅛
AgncyR		10717	12⅜	11⅛	12⅜ +1¼
Agnico g	.20 4.4	1339	4⅝	4¼	4½
Agouron		1040	20	17¼	18 —1¼
Ahold	.42f .9	358	45¾	43¾	45¾ +2¾
Aicorp		6156	13¼	10	12½ +1⅛
AirMeth		1786	1	¾	1 —
AirMWt wt		60	⅜	⅛	⅛
Airtron	.20 1.1	1348	18½	17½	18 + ⅛
Akorn		4243	4½	3¾	3⅞ + ⅛
Akzo	1.70e 4.3	3226	39¾	36¼	39¼ +2⅛
Alcan	1.10 6.4	68	17½	16½	17¼ +⅜
Aldus		14782	35	33½	33¾ +1¼
AlexBr	.40 1.8	6753	23¾	21	22¼ — ⅛
AlexElid	.88 12.2	21798	35	34½	35 + ¼
AlexEn s		159	4⅝	4½	4½
AlfaCo	.44 3.8	299	12	10⅝	11½ + ⅜
AlisoR		7225	14	12¾	13¾ + ⅛
Alico	.15 .6	1477	25¾	24	25¼ + ⅛
Alkerm		1051	21	19⅜	20 —1
AltAm s		1312	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
AlegW		3867	6½	5⅝	5¾ + ⅛
AlnOra	.48 1.5	3017	9	8	8⅜ + ⅛
AlnHrg		43017	38½	33	37½ +7½
AlpBk	.40 5.2	29	8¾	7½	7¾ —
AldCap	1.28e 5.8	6279	24¾	22	22¾ + ⅛
AltCdl	1.13e 5.0	1221	22¾	21¾	22½ + ⅛
AldCl		383	35	33¾	33¾ —1¼
AldGp	.56 2.9	602	19⅛	18	19¼ — ⅛
AldHlPd		5497	10¼	9¾	10¼ +1⅛
AldHlth		80	14	13½	14¼ — ⅛
AlisFn		286	17	15¾	16¼ — ⅛
Allwst		18983	8¾	7¾	7¾ —
Alsette	.32 3.0	197	10½	10	10½ + ⅛
AlphMic		7586	3⅜	3	3⅛ — ⅛
Alphar		14977	12	11	11½ + ⅛
Alphr wt		409	2	1½	1½ —
AlpLcs		5497	10¼	9¾	10¼ +⅜
AltaRs		1146	14	13¾	14 + ⅛
AltaHlt		1281	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
Altai		13	3	3	3 +1
Altean		1920	31¼	28½	29¾ + ¼
Altera		11537	32½	29½	30⅝ +2
Altron	.48 3.7	818	13	12¾	13 + ⅛
Amvest		1444	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜ — ⅛
Amber		1008	6½	5¾	5¾ + ⅛
AmcorF	.56 3.7	210	15	14¼	15
Amrion	.44 4.4	243	14⅜	14	14½ — ⅛
Amerbc		3803	21	19⅜	20¾ + ⅛
AFFF	1.50 6.9	548	21¾	21	21¾ + ⅛
AmFn	1.15 10.3	382	11½	10½	11¼ + ⅛
AFTst	.72f 11.7	9	6¼	6¼	6¼ — ⅛
AFTxE2	.75 10.8	471	7¾	7½	7½ — ⅛
AmSvce		634	14¾	13½	13¾ — ⅛
AmBcp	1.00 4.8	20	21	18	21 +3
AmBkr	.60 3.2	10974	18¾	17¾	18¾ + ⅛
AmElBd		3284	18¾	15¾	18¼ +2 ⅛
AmCity		17	18¼	18	18 —
ACkeim s		2353	18	15½	16¼ — ⅛
ACoMd	.44 3.5	511	13¾	12¾	13¾ + ⅛
AmCas		242	4¾	4¾	4¾ + ⅛
AmDnst		4517	16¼	14¼	16¼ +2¼
AmEcol		5346	27½	25½	27 —1½
AFilm		2884	4½	3½	3¾ — ⅛
AFilm	.94 2.7	218	25½	23½	25½ + ⅛
AGreet	.78 2.1	11341	38¾	37⅛	38 —
AHISv		18782	4¾	2¾	4⅛ +1⅛
AHlthcp		416	21	19½	20½ + ½
AmLf	.08 1.2	647	7⅜	6¾	6¾ + ⅛
Aminig		1071	6¾	6¾	6¾ —
AminPf		22630	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
AmLck		41	4½	4	4½ + ⅛
AMS		97	22¼	20¾	22¼ + ⅛
AMedE s		4451	19½	17¾	19 —
ANtins	1.88 4.7	865	41	39½	40 — ⅛
ANacIC		257	2¼	2	2⅛ — ⅛
AmNurs		1	5¾	5¾	5¾ —
AmPow		3907	28	22¾	27½ +5¼
APhyG		49	1⅜	1¼	1⅜ — ⅛
APwCv s		18222	35	30½	33⅝ +2⅜
ARecr	.18 2.6	1815	7½	6¾	6⅞ — ⅛
ARepBc		1435	11¾	10¾	11¼ + ⅛
ASoft	.28 1.6	3799	18¾	16⅜	17½ + ⅛
AmSti		1088	2¾	1¾	1¾ —
AmSuper		283	22⅜	20½	21½ + ⅛
ATwCm		38600	39¾	34½	35¾ —3¼
ATmSy s		11513	14	11½	13⅜ + ⅛
AUtdGl s		8688	7	5¾	6⅜ + ⅛
AWood		42	4¼	3¾	4⅛ — ⅛
AmAll	.28e 5.8	2652	5	4¾	4⅞ + ⅛
Amerfed	.50 4.0	303	13	12½	12½ — ⅛
Amerfin	.44 1.9	13444	34¼	33¼	33¾ + ⅛
Amerwd		398	12	10¾	11 — ⅛
Amgen s		73516	72¼	67¾	67¾ —2¾
Amister		12	2¾	2½	2½ — ⅛
AmrBc		10	1½	1½	1½ —
Amasko		682	18¾	15¼	18¾ + ½
Ampicn		213	13¾	12¾	12⅞ — ⅛
Amprv		114	3¾	3¾	3¾ — ⅛
AmricCp		3182	34½	32¾	34¼ + ⅛
Amylin		7036	20¾	18½	19¾ + ⅛
Anlogic		957	11¾	11¾	11¾ — ⅛
AnalyTc	.19 1.8	1220	10¾	9¾	10¼ + ⅛
Analy	.56 3.3	462	17	16	17 — ⅛
Anangel	.50a 2.4	790	15⅞	14⅜	14⅜ — ⅛
Andrsn		3486	3½	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
AnchBc		1387	4¾	4¾	4¾ —
AnchGl		1	5½	5½	5½ —1½
AndvBc		1099	4¾	4¾	4¾ + ⅛
AndvTg		188	5	3⅜	5 + ⅛
Andrew		27138	30	28¾	28¾ +2½
Andros		25827	11	8	10½ +2½
Anergen		1536	11	9¾	10¾ + ⅛
Apertus		2142	1⅞	1¾	1¾ — ⅛
AngoEn	.26 2.3	2908	12⅜	10⅝	11¼ — ⅛
Applied	.48 1.8	86764	64¼	62½	64 + ⅛
ApolSou	.01e 2.1	4001	14½	13½	14½ + ⅛
Apldbse	.84 3.3	4845	18¼	16	17½ + ⅛
ApldExtr		2904	7½	6¾	7⅜ —
ABlasc		2554	35½	32¾	34 —
ApldBio		2554	14½	13	13¾ + ⅛
AptInv		3622	33½	31	32¾ + ⅛
AptMkt		10864	39½	37½	37¾ — ⅛
AptPw	.12 .7	450	18¾	18	18 —
AptSlr		106	5¾	5¾	5¾ —
AptSys		1137	1¾	1¼	1¼ — ⅛
Arqmd un		2269	49¼	42½	44¾ —4¼
Arbors	.14 .6	2957	23¾	23	23½ + ⅛
ArchCm		2965	12	11¼	11¾ + ⅛
Archive		1104	5¾	5½	5½ — ⅛
Arctco	.06e .5	1904	13¾	13	13¼ + ⅛
Arden		347	42	42	42
ArgoGp s	.48 2.7	1882	26½	24¾	25 — ⅛
Arlsh		43	4¾	4¾	4¾ — ⅛
ArlzIn		3231	5	4¾	4¾ — ⅛
ArkaFt		2308	31	30	32¼ + ⅛
Armor	.48 3.9	336	13	11¾	12⅜ + ⅛
Armois	.68 1.9	4113	37½	32½	35½ + ⅛
ArmsFn	.20t	412	6½	3⅜	6½ + ⅛
Artel		1726	4¼	3¾	3¾ — ⅛
Artel wt		70	3	2¾	2¾
Arnst		21206	32¼	31¼	31¾ + ⅛
ArrayBG s		2644	11½	9¾	10¼ — ⅛
ArtWay	.40 4.4	25	9½	9	9 —
AspenTl		1491	11½	9¾	11 — ⅛
AspenBk	.05e .7	253	7¾	6¾	7 + ⅛
Assmn		1736	2¾	2½	2½ — ⅛
Assis		514	19¾	19¾	19¾ + ⅛
AsdBnc	.80 2.6	571	31¼	30	31¼ + ⅛
AsdCmA s		3489	19¼	17½	18¼ —
AsdCmB s		486	19½	17½	18 — ⅛
Astec		222	6½	5¾	6½ — ½
AstrMs	.09e .4	534	24½	20½	23¾ +3
Astron		3086	3¾	2¾	3¼ + ⅛
Astrsy		4965	5½	4¾	4¾ + ⅛
Atek		89	3¾	3¼	3¼ — ⅛
Athena		2957	15½	14½	15 + ⅛
Athey		119	5	4¼	4¾ + ⅛
Atkinsn		136	8¼	7½	7¾ + ⅛
Atlntd	.40b 3.4	312	12	11¾	11¾ + ⅛
AtlAm		532	1		⅞ — ⅛
AtlSar s	.48 1.3	9257	37¼	33½	37 +3½
AtlTele		4446	31½	28½	30½ + ⅛
Atmel		9601	14	13¾	13¾ + ⅛
AtrixL		12130	16½	13	14½ —1¼
AhedOc		308	8½	8½	8½ + ⅛
AuBon		1852	17¼	14¼	16¾ — ⅛
AudVsl		14564	10⅝	9½	9¾ —
AutTrT		134	3½	2¼	3¾ + ⅛
Autolmt		853	4¾	4¼	4¾ + ⅛
Autocam		215	17¼	16	17¼ + ⅛
Autodsv	.24 2.6	2777	9¾	8½	9¼ + ⅛
Autodsk	.48 1.8	59305	28½	25½	26¼ —2¾
AutSec	.24b 4.8	4859	5¼	4¾	5 —
AutoCp		212	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜ —
Avantek		1925	7	6¾	6¾ + ⅛
Avnade		102	4¾	3¾	4⅜ + ⅛
Avtex		23539	7	6½	6⅝ + ⅛
Avtrn	.10b 3.9	223	3¾	3¾	3¾ + ⅛
B					
BH Bulk		72	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
BB&T	.88 3.5	3485	25½	23¾	25 +1
BEI El	.88 1.0	1443	9⅜	8¾	8¾ —⅛
BEI		556	3½	3	3½ + ⅛
BF Ent		73	3⅜	2¾	2¾ + ⅛
BFS NY		24	5⅝	4	5⅜ +1⅛
BGS	.60b 1.4	611	42½	40	41½ +2¾
BHA		877	17½	15¼	17½ +2¾
BHA B		131	17¾	15	17 —
BI Inc		6567	9¼	7¼	8¾ +1⅛
BKLA		94	3	3	3¼ + ⅛
BMC SR		19502	70	64½	68½ +1¼
BMC Wt		786	10	8¾	9½
BMJ		177	9	7½	8⅜ +1¼
BMR Fn		48	3¼	3¼	3⅜ + ⅛
BNH		1274	3¾	3¼	3¾ + ⅛
BSB	.72 3.6	342	20¾	19	19¾ + ⅛
BT Fin	.92 4.3	105	21¼	19¾	21¼ +2
BT Shp	.50r 7.4	237	7	6¾	6¾ + ⅛
BTR	.08 4.0	198	2⅜	2	2 —
BTU Int		639	1¾	1¾	1¾ + ⅛
BW1P	.08e .3	1509	25¼	24½	25 + ⅛
BabcpPl		1261	29½	26¼	28¾ +2¾
Bachinf		2104	36	30¼	35½ + ½
BaxterP	.80 3.0	6	27¾	26½	26½ —2
Bkhs wt		4776	2¾	2½	2¾
Baker J	.56 .5	7634	13¼	11¾	12½ + ⅛
Balchm s		199	8½	7¾	7¾
BldLyB	.30 1.1	827	26½	25½	26½
BaldPie		335	18¾	10	18¾ — ½
Ballard	.56t .1	2257	47	44½	44½ +1¼
BallyGm		5347	28¾	18¼	19⅜ + ⅛
Baltek		169	8	7	7½ + ⅛
BanPrs	.80 3.2	3446	25	23¼	24¾ +1
BcOne pfC	1.60 5.3	1483	45⅝	44¼	45⅜ +1
BcMiss	1.00 3.4	42	30	28	29 +1
BcoNJ	.48 4.1	88	11¾	10¾	11⅜ + ⅜
Banctec		8466	19½	17¾	19 +1
BandoM	.88 7.2	134	12¼	11¼	12¼ +1
BkSou		5781	7¾	6¾	7⅜ +1⅜
BkGran	.44 1.7	95	26¼	23½	26¼ +1¼
BnkNH		202	6¾	6¼	6¼ + ⅛
BksPac		1	5	5	5
BankAtl		78	1¾	1½	1½
BkWarc	.80e .2	2910	12½	10⅝	12¼ +1⅜
Bankrs	.52 2.5	794	20½	18½	20½ +1⅜
BnkFst	.14e 2.6	39	6	5¾	5¾ + ⅛
Bkuth		1076	13	10¾	13 +2½
BkMAm		30	14½	13¾	14½
Banta	.40a 2.8	19457	30¾	28½	30¾ +1¾
BarryM		51	⅝		⅝ — ⅛
BarryM2		237	⅝		⅝ — ⅛
BarryM3		875	⅜	⅜	⅜
BarrySL2		584	1½	1⅛	1⅜ + ⅛
BarrySL	.40e 6.2	909	4⅞	4½	4⅞ + ⅛
Bareff		2560	21½	18¾	21¼ +2¾
Barra		59	15	12	15
BarrRs		2300	3¾	3½	3¾
BaTnA		1988	3¾	3½	3¾ + ⅛
BasAm		1359	13½	11¾	11¾ —1
BasPtr		11534	29	26¾	28¾ — ¼
BastF	1.00 2.3	1880	45¼	40¾	44 +3¼
BayVw	.60 3.2	1886	20¾	17¾	18¾ + ⅛
BayVa		7646	36¼	27	30 +2
Bayard		9594			⅜ — ⅛
BEAvion		1454	15½	15	15½ + ⅛
BeauCh s	.28 1.4	1895	20¾	17½	20¼ +2¼
Beebas	.64e 5.2	1521	12¾	12¼	12¾ + ⅛
BellEse		2932	7¾	7¼	7¾ — ⅛
BellSco		3214	31¼	29	30¼ +1
Belmri		188			4⅜
BenJer		498	40¾	36½	39¾ — ½
Benhan		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
Berkley s	.22 .9	1220	30½	28½	29½ +1⅛
BerkG s	1.08 7.2	180	16	15	15 — ⅛
BerlFd		140	32½	29	32½ +1¼
BethlBc	.32 2.6	100	12½	12	12½ + ⅛
BetzLb	1.24 2.0	4307	62½	60	61½ + ⅛
Big B	.12e 1.0	225	12¼	11¾	12¼ —
BigOTr		4259	14¼	12¾	13¾ + ½
BindTy	.06e .3	5942	19¾	18	19¾ +1⅜
BioLas s		317	4¾	4	4¾ —
Biogen		64521	35½	29	35¾ +2¼
Biosn wt		741	23½	16	23¾ +3
Biomas		12867	14¼	10¼	12½ +⅜
Biomstr		3312	21	17¾	19 —1¾
BindDv		3641	9¾	8¾	9 — ¼
Biomet s		47723	25¾	21¾	23¾
Biomira		12180	24½	23¾	23¾ + ½
Bioplst		1439	5½	4¾	5 + ⅛
Biosph		726	9½	7½	8¼ — ⅛
BioTint		19760	28¾	25¼	26¾
BioTrg		9561	11	9⅜	10¾ + ⅛
BirdCp	.20 1.1	766	18¼	17	17¾ +1⅛
BirdMd		221	4½	3¾	3⅞ — ⅛
Birtchr		1171	19¾	18½	19 — ⅛
BlisLau		67	3	2	3 —
BlockDr		4503	5½	4¾	5¼ + ⅛
BlokEn	.90 1.5	288	60½	58½	59½ —1
BRdsn		45	5⅞	5¾	5¾ —1⅛
BostBn	2.16 4.7	5576	46¾	45½	45¾ — ⅛
BobEvn	.28 1.1	2280	25¾	24	25¾ + ⅛
BodyCr		1417	8¾	7¾	8⅛ —
BoldVr		1932	12¼	12	12¾ — ⅛
BomarIP		1541			4½
BooleB		4517			16¾
BoonEl		793	3¾	2¾	3¾ + ⅛
Borgal	.20e 4.2	2139	5	4¾	4¾ + ⅛
Bortad		34778	83½	75¼	77 +1
BostAc s	.20 1.1	1020	19½	18¼	19 + ⅛
BostBc	.60 2.1	754	29¾	28½	29 — ⅛
BstnDig		65	2¾	2¾	2¾ + ⅛
BstnFls		1417	8¾	8¼	8¾ + ⅛
BstnPet		1933	12½	11½	12 + ⅛
BotFn		2538	3¾	3¼	3¼ — ⅛
BndBc		175	15¼	14	15¼ + ⅛
BradyW	.56 1.8	475	33½	31½	31¾ —1¼
Braintre		569	6¾	4¾	5¾ + ⅛
Brolds		24	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
Brncin		3199	23¾	21¾	22 —1¼
Brandn s	.24 2.7	158	10¾	8¼	9 — ⅛
BrnddSv		17	⅝		⅝ — ⅛
Brkwd s		6720	7	6¼	6¾ — ⅛
Bremco	.20 2.9	940	7¾	6¾	6¾ — ⅛
Brendle		495	2½	2	2 — ⅛
BrianF s	.12 .5	3872	26½	25¾	25¾ + ⅛
Briley		292	6¾	6	6 —½
BrodrIn		10	3	3	3 —
Brookfld		272	5¼	5	5¼ — ⅛
Brooktr		3	1¾	1¾	1¾ — ⅛
BrwnGp		129	3½	3	3½ + ⅛
Brunos	.20 1.4	32998	14¾	14¼	14½ — ⅛
BrynMw		1	1¼	1¼	1¼
Bufflo s		11715	34½	30¾	32¾ +1⅜
BuffkT		1050	8	6¾	7¾ + ⅛
BullRGd		223	⅞		⅞
Bunnos		657	4	3½	4 — ⅛
BurnBr		1851	7¼	6½	6¾ — ⅛
Burrtll		546	2¾	1½	2¼ — ⅛
BusnRc		3085	25	22½	25 + ⅛
BuffrMf		121	12¾	11½	12¾ + ⅛
Bytex		7350	11½	9¼	11 + ⅛
C					
CA Strl		101	4¾	4¼	4¾
CB&T	.52 4.0	264	13	11⅜	13 +1⅛
CBL Med		9052	7¾	6¾	7¾ + ⅛
CBL wt		300	⅜	⅜	⅜ + ⅛
CBT		3883	4¾	3¾	4¾ + ⅛
CCB s	1.62 3.6	61	44½	42¾	44½ +1½
CCNB	.80b 2.8	700	29¼	27½	28½ + ⅛
CCOR		741	18¼	14¾	14¾ —3¼
CDI		10229	16	15	15 — ⅛
CEM s		947	14¼	12¾	13¾ + ⅛
CFS		908	7½	6¾	7⅛ + ⅛
CFSB Bc	.36 2.4	130	15	14	15 + ⅛
CIS Tch	.40 3.7	1030	11¼	9¾	11 + ⅛
CKS Gp	.48 3.7	10	13	13	13 —⅛
CMS Dt		158	2½	2¼	2½ — ⅛
CNB	.88b 3.9	288	23¼	22½	22¾ + ⅛
CPAC	.36 2.9	127	12½	11¾	12½ + ⅛
CPB	.72 2.9	2	25¼	24¾	25¼ + ⅜
CSF Hld		150	16½	13½	15 — ½
CSP		168	9¾	8¾	9 — ⅛
CTEC		334	15¾	13	15 — ⅛
CUCInc		309	15¾	14¼	14¾ + ⅛
CabotMA		4592	15¼	13	14¾ + ⅛
Cache		256	2	2	2 — ⅛
CACI		7572	5½	5	5 + ⅛
CdayS s	1.97r 6.8	10423	29¼	26¾	28½ + ⅛
Cadelin		1	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
Cadmus	.20 2.4	1428	9	8¼	8½ — ⅛
Caere		5864	16½	14	15¾ + ⅛
CalGsh		253	3¾	2¾	3¼ — ⅛
CalResn	.40 2.4	1	16¾	16¾	16¾ + ⅛
CalmAm		7428	14¾	13¾	13¾ — ⅛
Calpst	2.25 4.8	185	48¾	45	46½ + ⅛
CalAmp		2942	7¾	6¾	7½ + ⅛
CalBnc	.52 4.5	68	12¾	11½	11½ — ⅛
CalFed		6025	12¾	11¾	12¾ + ⅛
CalFncl	.40 3.9	108	10¼	9¾	10¼ + ⅛
CalMD		4698	8	7¾	7¾ + ⅛
CalMic		6861	18½	16¾	17¾ —1¼
CalMic		1	1¾	1¾	1¾ — ⅛
CalWtr	1.86 6.5	230	29¼	27¼	28½ +1¼
Callon	.24e 17.3	700	1½	1½	1½ — ⅛
Calowdy		1307	10	9	9½ — ⅛
Cambrs s		3827	45½	38	45 +6½
CambNs		20196	12¾	10¼	12 +1
CambNe		467	12¼	11¼	11½ — ⅛
Candlg		1199	12¼	11	11½ — ⅛
CanmE s		1107	17	14	16¾ —2
CanalNt	.46e .8	1	57¼	57¼	57¼ —3¼
Canonie		195	8¾	8	8 — ⅛
CanyRs		3648	3¾	3½	3¾ + ⅛
Capny wt		565	⅞	⅝	⅝ — ⅛
Capstd	1.00 5.0	1601	21½	20	20 — ⅛
CapBnc	.60 4.1	391	15	14¼	14½ — ⅛
CapSw	.60a 2.5	19	24¾	24¾	24¾ — ⅛
CapTr s	.28g 2	91	14¼	13¾	13¾ — ⅛
CardFn	.15t	280	10¾	9	10 — ⅛
CardPl		3468	18½	16¾	16¾ — ⅛
CargGp		3870	9	8¾	8¾ — ⅛
CarGn wt		1	5¾	5¾	5¾
Carnvk		5735	15	11½	13½ +1¾
CarlCm	.71e 3.6	1265	20	19½	19½ + ⅛
Carmik		1024	14½	13¾	14½ + ⅛
CaroFst		34	19½	19¼	19¼ — ⅛
Carver		178	3	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
Castlm	.40a 2.9	522	21¾	20¾	20¾ — ⅛
Casuals	.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
BankAmerica	$200	1997	⅜	99.45	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. Denominations $50,000. (Kidder Peabody Int'l.)
Bank of Tokyo Curacao Holding	$100	2002	½	100.10	—	Interest will be ½ over 6-month Libor until 1995 and a fixed 9.15% thereafter. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $1 million. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets.)
Creditanstalt Bankverein	$30	2002	½	102	—	Interest will be ½ over 6-month Libor until 1995 and a fixed 9¼% thereafter. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 2%. Denominations $100,000. (Sanwa Int'l.)
Interbank Anonim Sirketi	$50	1997	1⅜	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1994, 1995 and 1996. Fees 0.875%. Denominations $10,000. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
Ferrovie Dello Stato	ITL 500,000	2002	0.20	101	101.04	Below 6-month Libid. Callable at par from 1995. Fees 0.75%. (Cariplo.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Pemex	$150	1997	8¾	100.575	99.80	Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Banque Nationale de Paris	DM 200	2002	8	102.70	—	Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Development Bank of Southern Africa	DM 200	1998	10	101¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Bayerische Landesbank.)
Finnish Real Estate Bank	DM 150	1997	8½	102	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Norway	DM 500	1997	8¼	102⅝	100.60	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 1.5 billion marks. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Total	DM 200	2002	8¼	102.80	100.05	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Ferrovie Dello Stato	ITL 500,000	1999	10.65	100¼	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. (Banco di Napoli.)
Fiat Finance & Trade	ITL 150,000	1997	11⅞	101.90	100.03	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Nordic Investment Bank	ITL 150,000	2002	11.30	101.85	98.50	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (IMI Capital Markets.)
Nederlandse Investeringsbank	DF 200	2007	8⅜	100.55	—	Reoffered at 99⅝. Callable at 102 from 2003. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN—Amro Holding.)
Bacob Finance	DK 300	1994	9⅝	101⅞	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Den Danske Bank.)
World Bank	PTE 16,900.	1997	11½	100¾	100.65	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Finantia Sociedade de Investimentos.)
Council of Europe	ECU 100	1994	9⅝	100.49	100.36	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 365 million Ecus. Fees 0.15%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Kommuninvest I Orebro Lan	ECU 100	1997	8⅞	101.975	100.15	Reoffered at 100%. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	ECU 50	1994	9	101.225	100.15	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 200 million Ecus. Fees 1⅛%. (Paribas Capital Markets.)
Int'l Finance Corp.	SK 500	1997	10¼	101⅝	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
SBAB	SK 150	1999	10.18	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (IBJ Int'l.)
Swedish Export Credit	SK 500	1997	10	101.45	99.20	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Svenska Handelsbanken London.)
Municipality Finance	FM 100	1999	11.55	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100,000 markkaa. (LTCB Int'l.)
Council of Europe	A$ 1,000	1994	8	101	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Creditanstalt Bankverein.)
BMW Australia Finance	Aus$ 100	1997	10¼	101.95	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Eurofima	Aus$ 135	2007	9⅝	95¼	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to Aus$335 million. Fees 0.45%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus$ 150	2002	10⅜	99.85	98.95	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. Increased from Aus$100 million. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Intec	Y 15,000	1999	6	101⅝	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)
Kobe Steel	Y 30,000	1997	5.80	101⅜	—	Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Kobe Steel	Y 30,000	1999	5.90	101⅝	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Hosokawa Micron	$100	1996	3⅛	100	106.13	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 13. (Nikko Europe.)
Optec Dai-Ichi Denko	$100	1996	3⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 576 yen per share and at 127.05 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Daiwa Danchi	DM 150	1996	4½	100	102.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 13. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Eidensha	DM 60	1996	4½	100	103.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 12. (Nomura Bank.)
Kimisawa	DM 50	1996	4½	100	102.13	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Feb. 12. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland.)

Slow Economy Crimps Global Bank Lending

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International bank lending was stuck in the doldrums in the third quarter last year, the Bank for International Settlements said in its regular quarterly survey of activity.

The report, made available ahead of its release on Monday, estimated that net international bank credit expanded by $20 billion in the period. Although that was an improvement over the $5 billion decline reported in the previous three months — the first drop ever — business remained very low, compared with the average $102 billion quarterly increases recorded in 1989 and 1990.

The sluggishness was the result of a constrained supply as banks were striving to meet rigid capital-adequacy requirements that are to come into force at the end of this year are shrinking their balance sheets. It also reflected weakening demand because of the slowed pace of economic activity.

The scaling back of business, seen in "virtually all nationality groupings of banks," was most evident in the interbank market. This low-profit sector, where banks lend to each other, fell $31 billion, bringing the cumulative decline for the first nine months to 6 percent.

But even growth in lending to nonbank entities in the industrialized countries slowed sharply, to $11.6 billion, down from $39.4 billion in the previous quarter and the smallest increase since 1985. The bulk of the loans, $9.4 billion, went to U.S. concerns. Japanese companies, which previously had been the largest takers of funds, repaid $6.9 billion of bank debt.

Lending to the former Soviet Union increased for the first time since the first quarter of 1990, by $1.6 billion, thanks to officially guaranteed new credits by German banks. Other major borrowers included Thailand ($2.3 billion), China ($2 billion) and South Korea ($1.8 billion).

Although the Japanese repaid bank loans, they remained by far the largest issuers of international bonds — accounting for $20.7 billion of the total $75.5 billion of international bonds sold in the third quarter.

In a special section of the report devoted to developments in the European currency unit, the BIS noted a marked increase in both banking transactions and securities markets operations.

In the banking market, the Ecu has become the fourth-most-important currency with a 5 percent share of the market behind the dollar (55 percent), the Deutsche mark (13 percent) and the yen (6 percent).

Central bank deposits were estimated to total 30 billion Ecus and deposits by nonbanks were estimated at 28.7 billion Ecus at end-September.

With Ecu banking business expanding at annual rate of nearly 50 percent, London has extended its lead over other European financial centers as the main location for Ecu banking. It accounted for 27 percent of overall Ecu assets, up from 20 percent at the end of 1985. Paris has lost market share, to 14 percent from 28 percent, as did Brussels, down to 11 percent from 16 percent.

Switzerland and Japan are the main Ecu banking centers located outside the European Community.

The study also found a more than doubling of Ecu-denominated commercial paper, to 7.8 billion Ecus from 2.9 billion at the end of 1989. In the same period there was a sixfold expansion in Ecu-denominated medium-term notes, to a total of 1.9 billion Ecus.

In the Eurobond market the Ecu now ranks as the sixth-largest currency, accounting for 12 percent of total volume. It estimated the total stock of outstanding bonds at 72 billion Ecus.

The Ecu bond market "has evolved from being retai- oriented to having a wide participation of institutional investors," the study said. The growth of the sector has been "underpinned by the process toward monetary union" in the European Community, "which has gathered momentum in recent years," it added.

Investors Chary of Politicians

Fear of Stimulus Spurs a Perverse Fall in Bond Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The perversity that sometimes grips the Treasury securities market was amply demonstrated last week.

Most of the week's action came Friday, when traders learned that the economy lost 91,000 jobs in January. Short-term Treasuries rallied, as they should have, and ended the week sharply higher. But long-term bonds ended the day even, and the week a little lower.

Why? Typically, bonds rally on news of economic contraction because that suggests interest rates and inflation are heading lower. But the bonds' move Friday suggests investors may be fretting more about what the politicians will do to juice up the economy than what the Federal Reserve Board might do to interest rates, traders and analysts said.

"The weaker the employment report, the more likely we'll have fiscal stimulus," said William Pike, head of government bond trading at Chemical Securities.

After the White House last week projected a 1992 fiscal year budget

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

deficit of $399.4 billion, the markets are not in the mood for that.

When the Labor Department reported January's job losses on Friday morning, the benchmark 30-year bond did go up initially, rising as much as 1¼ points. The two-year note traded up about 10/32.

After the Fed drained monetary reserves from the U.S. banking system during the usual intervention period, instead of adding funds as many expected, prices plunged. The 30-year bond declined about 1⅝ before finishing unchanged on the day to yield 7.77 percent. That was just a little below the bond's levels at the end of the previous week, which it had closed at a yield of 7.76 percent.

"The Fed's failure to ease policy should have been supportive to bonds because it suggests they are going to move slowly and remain concerned about inflation," said William V. Sullivan, Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., reinforcing the impression of market perversity.

The two-year note ended Friday up about 1/4 to yield 4.94 percent, for a spread of 283 basis points between it and the 30-year bond, a record. That was well off the note's yield a week previously, when it stood at 5.12 percent.

The Fed's rate inaction hurt long-term debt more than short-term paper for several reasons. Short-term debt had acted recently as though investors were sure the Fed was finished easing credit this year, said David Resler, chief economist at Nomura Securities, who said he thought the Fed would cut interest rates again within a month.

To the extent the Fed drags its feet, Washington's politicians will feel ever more compelled to do something to rescue the economy and keep their seats this election year, Mr. Pike said.

Thus, once prices rallied Friday morning, investors took that as a green light to sell, he said.

That selling and the Fed's failure to ease credit convinced government securities dealers that debt prices were too high considering the Treasury's plan to sell $36 billion in short-term and long-term debt next week. *(Bloomberg, NYT)*

■ A Surprise for Fed

The Fed's policymakers have been surprised by their success in pushing inflation lower, minutes of a Federal Open Market Committee meeting of Dec. 17 said, according to a Bloomberg Business News report from Washington.

The minutes of the meeting, released on Friday, said that "statistical and anecdotal evidence pointed to faster progress toward price stability than they had anticipated earlier." They said that business and consumer confidence were far more negative than economic conditions would warrant.

They said this sentiment probably related to consumer concerns about unemployment, heavy debt burdens, and weakness or outright failure at many companies and financial institutions.

BONDS: *Dollar-Mark Tension*

(Continued from first finance page)

increased within hours of the launch to 200 million DM thanks to its coupon of 10 percent — more than 2 percentage points more than investors can earn buying German government bonds.

The dollar market was quiet awaiting Friday's employment report. But bankers, convinced that the Fed will ease, said they expected a heavy flow of issues in coming weeks.

Of special interest last week was the appearance of BankAmerica Corp. in the floating-rate note sector. The parent holding company of the West Coast bank offered $200 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 0.375-point over the three-month London interbank offered rate, currently 4 percent. The notes were offered at a discount to yield investors a return of one-half point over Libor.

Security Pacific Corp., which is planning to merge with Bank of America, withdrew a scheduled offering of $100 million notes in the U.S. market after confusion about whether a legislative ruling in Washington state would threaten the merger. But Juan Costain of Kidder, Peabody & Co. in London said he was "optimistic there will be no impact" on BankAmerica's Eurobond.

The floating-rate note is the first from a U.S. bank since 1989. Banks withdrew from the market when they were able to raise variable-rate funds more cheaply using the swap market and then subsequently virtually lost access to the public markets as rising bad debts reduced their credit standing.

The dollar floating-rate note market peaked in 1985, when new issues amounted to nearly $47 billion. By contrast, issuance last year totaled only $3.7 billion. There is considerable doubt that this sector of the market can ever recover its former glory.

For openers, the Bank of America is in the vanguard of financial institutions recovering from the credit excesses of the past two decades and thus one of the few that can get access to the public market.

More important, the capital-adequacy rules coming into force this year will seriously dent the appetite banks have had for paper issued by other banks, which have been the major issuers of floating-rate notes. Under the new rules, senior debt of banks carries a 20 percent capital-risk weighting. Senior debt of bank holding companies, such as last week's BankAmerica issue, carries a 100-percent risk weighting — meaning a 8 percent of the amount of the loan has to be set aside in capital to cover it.

RBS Seeks Link For Charterhouse

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC may sell its merchant bank subsidiary, Charterhouse PLC, or seek a link with a Continental European bank that may involve a partial sale of the operation, executives said.

"It's been our decision in Charterhouse that we need a major European presence," the chairman and chief executive of Charterhouse, Victor Blank, said in a telephone interview. "That will be achieved by some form of linkage with a European institution."

Charterhouse has not begun talks with potential partners or new owners yet, Mr. Blank said, but "a decision in principle has been taken." Charterhouse owns 5 percent of Italy's BASInvest and has a venture in Spain with Banco de Santander.

COMPETE: *Wooing the West*

(Continued from first finance page)

the crippled Russian economy will survive a political backlash.

The host of fresh faces brought here by the breakup of the Soviet empire and the emergence of new ethnic rivalries overwhelmed the convention facilities designed for a much simpler era. Journalists and spouses were banned from the balcony of the main hall, where they once were able to observe the proceedings. Instead, they were shunted off to a separate room to watch on a big-screen television.

There was even some talk of being forced to move the 21-year-old forum to another location. Perish the thought. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the business leaders who reportedly pay an average of about $10,000 a year just for the privilege of attending the Davos meetings would be quite so eager to come if they could not also enjoy the fine skiing and clear Alpine air for which the resort is renowned.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 7.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	173429	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
Citicorp	162614	16⅞	14¾	16½	+1½
Glaxo s	122065	31¼	29⅞	30	— ⅞
AMD	108407	21½	18½	20¼	+1⅞
EKodak	107846	50⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—3⅝
NtSemi	107322	9⅝	7½	9½	+1⅝
FedDS n	103591	18¼	15⅝	15⅝	
Chryslr	100344	16⅞	14⅛	16⅝	+2
AT&T	98079	38⅛	36¾	38⅝	— ⅜
GnMotr	92266	35⅝	32⅛	34	+2⅛
Unisys	88148	8½	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅝
TelMex n	84605	52⅝	48⅝	51½	+2⅝
PhilMr	84599	78¼	75⅛	75¾	— ⅝
PepsiC	84002	34⅛	32⅛	32¼	—1½
ChmBnk	81067	31¼	27⅝	30⅝	+2¾
Acuson	80659	30⅝	21½	23⅛	—7⅛
FordM	78801	34¼	30⅛	33¼	+2⅛
IBM	77804	92¼	88⅝	89¼	+ ½
Limitd	73909	32⅝	30½	31¼	+ ⅜
AmExp	73374	22¼	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
OwenC	72868	38⅝	26⅛	37½	+10⅝
Upjohn	70868	43¾	41⅞	42⅝	+1½
Compaq	70535	30⅝	28	30¼	+ ⅜
GTE	70191	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	— ⅜
WalMt	69185	56½	53¾	54½	+ ⅜

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
US Bio s	123710	28½	16⅛	17	—14½
FruitL	25344	34½	28⅝	32⅞	+4¼
Amdhl	25277	19⅝	17¾	19¼	+1½
OBrien	21829	5	3⅝	4⅝	+1
WangB	19528	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
EnzoBl	15402	6⅛	5⅛	5½	
InstSy	13898	8¼	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
Harken	12712	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	— ⅛
BAT In	11106	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
GoVide	10759	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅞
ViacB n	10162	34	31¼	32	—2
Hasbro	10052	42⅝	39⅝	41¾	+2⅛
Alza s	9812	50¼	46⅝	46⅝	—2¾
GrhmFl	9628	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
Wthfrd	9112	5	4¼	4⅝	— ⅜
NY Tim	8851	28¼	26½	27¾	+ ⅜
A-ga sc	8557	9¾	7½	8¾	+1¼
ForstL s	8118	39	35½	38¼	+2½
AMed	7973	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
EchoBy	7902	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅛
TurnB B	7797	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
AdvMag s	7754	26½	21	21½	—4⅝
PallCp s	7754	31½	28¾	30⅝	+1¼
CalEng	7648	12⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ½
IvaxCp s	7625	39⅝	37½	38	+ ⅜

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	1,154,508,000
Week ago	1,849,860,000
Year ago	1,298,290,000
Two years ago	774,888,000
Jan 1 to date	6,440,140,000
1991 to date	5,204,060,000
1990 to date	4,725,040,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	100,161,000
Week ago	88,280,000
Year ago	73,170,000
Jan 1 to date	549,926,000
1991 to date	345,500,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1226	969
Declined	822	1105
Unchanged	307	277
Total Issues	2355	2351
New Highs	342	314
New Lows	42	28

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	483	410
Declined	338	415
Unchanged	172	167
Total Issues	993	992
New Highs	136	112
New Lows	20	20

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Relief on German-U.S. Phone Rates

BONN (Reuters) — Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, the state-owned telecommunications authority, plans to reduce rates sharply for telephone calls to North America, sources close to the telecommunications industry said Sunday.

The price of a three-minute call to the United States or Canada would be reduced to under 6 Deutsche marks ($3.85) from the current price of 9.40 DM. Telekom's managing board will propose the reduced fees at a supervisory board meeting on Friday, the sources said.

Der Spiegel magazine reported in its latest issue that Telekom would lose about 270 million DM in annual revenue from the rate cut.

German Crackdown on Laundering?

BERLIN (Reuters) — Germany's interior minister, Rudolf Seiters, wants to tighten controls on financial transactions to make it more difficult to launder money from illegal drug trade, Berliner Zeitung am Sonntag reported on Sunday.

The newspaper said that it had obtained a confidential draft proposal from the ministry under which banks, insurance companies, businesses, casinos and asset managers would be required to report details about customers who make large financial transactions.

Banks would be required to obtain name, age, address and passport number about customers for each financial transaction of 30,000 Deutsche marks ($18,900) or more made outside a regular account.

Cellular Entente in New Zealand

WELLINGTON (Reuters) — Telecom Corp. of New Zealand said Sunday that it had reached agreement with BellSouth Corp. on commercial terms for interconnection between their cellular phone networks.

BellSouth plans to have its competing cellular network running by 1993. Telecom is 68.3-percent owned by Bell Atlantic Corp. and Ameritech Corp., two other of the U.S. Baby Bell regional phone companies.

Oman Sets $9 Billion Gas Project

MUSCAT, Oman (Combined Dispatches) — Oman signed a letter of intent with Royal Dutch/Shell, Total SA, Partex of Portugal and two Japanese companies to set up a $9 billion natural gas liquefaction project, the Energy Ministry said Saturday.

A preliminary feasibility study by Shell International Gas Ltd. indicated a liquefied natural gas capacity of 5 million tons a year. The Japanese partners were not identified.

The plant would process natural gas recently discovered in large quantities in the Qarn Alam region in central Oman. The agency said that recent discoveries have raised the Sultanate's reserves to 17 trillion cubic feet (481 billion cubic meters). *(AP, Reuters)*

Lavalin Signs Bangkok Rail Contract

BANGKOK (Combined Dispatches) — Thailand has awarded a contract to a consortium led by Lavalin International Inc. of Canada to build a $2.6 billion elevated rail project in Bangkok.

Lavalin and its partners, Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., on Friday won the 30-year concession to operate the 37-station, 36 kilometer (22-mile) mass transit system.

The mass transit project is Bangkok's second, along with a contract awarded to Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Süddeutsche Wants Berliner Verlag

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Süddeutsche Verlag GmbH in Munich is negotiating to acquire a stake in Berliner Verlag, a publisher that is part of the Robert Maxwell holdings, Der Spiegel reported over the weekend.

Süddeutsche Verlag publishes Süddeutsche Zeitung newspaper. Mr. Maxwell and the publishing group Gruner & Jahr jointly bought Berliner Verlag in 1989 for about 300 million Deutsche marks ($188 million).

EC: *A Budget Battle*

(Continued from first finance page)

bargaining table with a spending figure in mind, namely a doubling of the Community's existing structural funds, designed to help poorer countries catch up.

At the Maastricht summit last December, Spain threatened to block agreement unless additional help was written into the treaty. It settled for a special protocol that vows creation by the end of 1993 of a new "cohesion" fund to help poorer countries with environmental and transportation projects.

The EC Commission has insisted that the Community cannot afford to double its structural funds. Instead, it will seek an overall doubling of aid to the four poorest countries through a combination of existing structural funds and the new cohesion fund.

On the revenue side, the Commission plan would shift more of the burden to wealthier countries by lessening reliance on value-added tax while increasing the part based on a country's economic strength.

VAT now accounts for 60 percent of the EC budget. The Commission considers such weighting regressive because it penalizes poorer countries, where people spend a greater portion of their incomes.

Free-market champions such as Britain are skeptical of plans by the Commission president, Jacques Delors, to create a competitiveness fund to help the Community's beleaguered high-technology sector. The plan would boost Community research funds by at least 40 percent and link those funds closely to commercial operations and development of existing products, but the doubters say it smacks of state intervention in a field best left to open competition.

Scrutiny also is expected for the Commission's wish to control a special foreign policy reserve fund, which would allow it to act quickly on the international stage rather than seek piecemeal financing from member states through the Council of Ministers.

Everybody hopes to wrap up the budget debate at the late-June summit of EC leaders in Lisbon, at the end of the Portuguese presidency of the Community, so membership negotiations with EC aspirants Austria and Sweden can begin in the second half of the year.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	7.83	7.77
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	7.20	7.16
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	6.00	5.94
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	10.82	10.85
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.45	9.26
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.63	11.62
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.57	9.50
ECU, 8 yrs & over	8.46	8.43
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	8.64	8.63
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	8.36	8.31
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	9.85	9.67
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	9.06	8.84
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.79	5.92
Yen, less than 5 yrs	5.73	6.00

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales Feb. 6

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	378.30	1,438.60	1,027.30	1,409.80
Convert.	—	91.00	—	13.20
FRNs	24.00	—	126.00	—
ECP	3,347.10	2,331.40	8,798.00	2,495.40
Total	3,749.40	3,861.00	9,951.30	3,917.60

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	11,197.70	25,330.80	17,978.40	33,832.00
Convert.	344.70	388.50	1,115.30	859.10
FRNs	2,274.90	1,551.70	4,311.40	3,324.10
ECP	4,359.60	5,458.00	2,377.70	6,970.10
Total	18,176.90	32,726.40	25,782.80	44,985.30

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates Feb. 7

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	4.00	4.00	4 1/16
Deutsche mark	9⅝	9⅝	9 9/16
Pound sterling	10⅝	10 9/16	10 7/16
French franc	10 1/16	10 1/16	10.00
ECU	10½	10 7/16	10⅜
Yen	5½	5¼	5.00

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds Feb. 7

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.12.93	99 28/32	99 30/32	4.94	5.12
15.11.94	101 18/32	101 20/32	5.38	5.58
31.12.96	99 16/32	99 18/32	6.37	6.43
15.01.99	97 24/32	97 26/32	6.78	6.90
15.11.01	102 5/32	102 7/32	7.19	7.28
15.11.21	102 20/32	102 22/32	7.77	7.76

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates Feb. 7

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	6.74 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	3.92 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	3.76 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	8.67 %

Source : New York Times Service, UPI.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Avon Products

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,130.	1,130.
Net Inc.	92.40	88.00
Per Share	1.29	1.17
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	3,590.	3,450.
Net Inc.	135.70	195.30
Per Share	1.89	2.60

Chrysler

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	8,200.	7,450.
Net Inc.	97.00	31.00
Per Share	0.33	0.14
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	29,400.	30,600.
Net Inc.	(a)795.0	68.00
Per Share	—	0.30

a: loss.

Cont'l Airlines Hdgs

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,380.	1,380.
Net Inc.	4.40	(a)2,250
Per Share	0.03	—
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	5,550.	6,230.
Net Loss	305.70	2,340.

a: loss.

Dial

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	848.90	865.20
Oper Net	32.00	28.20
Oper Share	0.78	0.71
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	3,570.	3,520.
Oper Net	122.40	116.40
Oper Share	3.04	2.90

1991 nets exclude charges of $115.3 million.

EG & G

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	640.10	614.70
Net Inc.	23.70	21.80
Per Share	0.85	0.75
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,690.	2,470.
Net Inc.	81.20	74.00
Per Share	2.91	2.60

Engelhard

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	586.80	657.80
Net Inc.	22.80	21.40
Per Share	0.51	0.48
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,400.	2,900.
Net Inc.	87.90	70.30
Per Share	1.96	1.57

Halliburton

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,780.	1,850.
Net Inc.	(a)57.7	58.70
Per Share	—	0.55
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	7,020.	6,930.
Net Inc.	26.60	197.40
Per Share	0.25	1.85

a: loss.

Hercules

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	709.70	820.70
Net Inc.	34.10	2.61
Per Share	0.72	0.06
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,930.	3,200.
Net Inc.	94.90	96.00
Per Share	2.01	2.04

1991 year net includes charge of $42.9 million, while 1990 quarter net includes charge of $21.9 million.

LTV

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,500.	1,400.
Net Loss	8.50	19.50
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	6,000.	6,100.
Net Inc.	74.10	70.90
Per Share	0.43	0.38

Owens-Corning Fiber.

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	687.00	758.00
Net Loss	329.00	33.00
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,780.	3,060.
Net Inc.	(a)742.0	73.00
Per Share	—	1.73

a: loss. Nets include tax credits of $255 million vs. $13 million in quarters and of $228 million vs. provision of $58 million in years.

Reader's Digest Assn

2nd Quar.	1992	1991
Revenue	712.40	645.70
Net Inc.	62.80	55.70
Per Share	0.52	0.46
1st Half	1992	1991
Revenue	1,390.	1,170.
Net Inc.	117.50	105.90
Per Share	0.98	0.88

Stone Container

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,360.	1,440.
Net Inc.	(a)36.80	9.40
Per Share	—	0.16
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	5,380.	5,760.
Net Inc.	(a)49.10	95.40
Per Share	—	1.59

a: loss.

Temple-Inland

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	648.40	618.00
Net Inc.	23.70	48.10
Per Share	0.43	0.88
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,510.	2,400.
Net Inc.	138.40	232.50
Per Share	2.51	4.20

1991 nets include writeoff of $7.4 million.

Universal

2nd Quar.	1992	1991
Revenue	874.20	915.50
Oper Net	28.50	24.20
Oper Share	0.89	0.80
1st Half	1992	1991
Revenue	1,570.	1,560.
Oper Net	49.00	35.20
Oper Share	1.50	1.07

Waste Management

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,010.	1,860.
Net Inc.	207.50	195.60
Per Share	0.42	0.40
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	7,550.	6,030.
Net Inc.	707.30	709.20
Per Share	1.60	1.49

1991 nets include charge of $181 million.

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

	Bid	Ask
MuBd	10.57	NL
NY TE	9.88	NL
Spl Sit	17.53	NL
US Gvt	12.70	NL
Van Eck:		
GldRs p	3.88	4.16
IntInv	11.57	12.44
WldIn p	10.44	10.96
WldTr p	14.94	15.85
VanKampen Mer:		
CATF p	16.24	17.08
Gwth p	19.21	20.20
HIYld p	9.86	10.37
InTF p	18.49	19.44
Munin	15.05	15.83
PA TF	16.44	17.29
ST GIA	9.55	9.85
ST GIB	9.55	
TxFH p	15.54	16.34
USGv p	15.80	16.61
Vance Exchange:		
CapE	155.36	NL
DBst	82.97	NL
Divrs	182.70	NL
EBos	196.12	NL
ExFd	235.91	NL
FdEx	145.54	NL
ScFid	120.20	NL
Vanguard Group:		
AssetA	13.14	NL
BdMkt	9.82	NL
Convrt	11.05	NL
EqInc	12.29	NL
Explr	43.07	NL
Morg	12.40	NL
Prmcp	16.09	NL
V Pref	9.12	NL
Quant	14.22	NL
STAR	12.45	NL
TC Intl	28.83	NL
TCUsa	27.89	NL
GNMA	10.32	NL
HYCorp	7.29	NL
IGCorp	8.68	NL
STCorp	10.90	NL
STFed	10.33	NL
ST Tr	10.15	NL
IT Tr	10.93	NL
LT Tr	10.15	NL
Idx 500	38.86	NL
IdxExt	14.69	NL
IdxEur	10.17	NL
IdxPac	9.02	NL
IdxInst	38.45	NL
SmCap	13.50	NL
MuHY	10.41	NL
MuInt	12.51	NL
MunLd	10.54	NL
MuLo	10.60	NL
MInLo	11.92	NL
MuShrt	15.61	NL
Cal Ins	10.56	NL
NJIns	10.85	NL
NYIns	10.16	NL
OhioIn	10.70	NL
PennIn	10.58	NL
VSPE r	12.89	NL
VSPG r	9.34	NL
VSPH r	34.07	NL
VSPS r	20.40	NL
VSPT r	17.77	NL
Wellsl	17.60	NL
Wellm	18.63	NL
Wndsr	12.30	NL
Wnds II	15.09	NL
WldInt	10.40	NL
WldUS	14.88	NL
Venture Advisers:		
IncPl	4.70	4.93
Muni I	9.35	9.35
NY Ven	10.26	10.77
RPFB I	6.74	6.74
RPFE I	27.25	27.25
Vista Funds:		
CapGr	26.09	27.32
GvInc	11.55	12.09
GrInc	26.98	28.25
NY TF	10.93	11.45
TF Inc	11.17	11.70
Volumet	15.62	NL
Voyageur Fds:		
AZIns	10.33	10.84
CO TF	10.23	10.65
GrSt fp	24.15	25.60
MNIns f	10.00	10.50
MNInt f	10.66	10.96
MNTF f	12.00	12.60
US Gvt	10.43	10.95
WallSt	7.70	8.02
Warburg Pincus:		
CapAp	13.04	NL
EGth	19.81	NL
FixInc	9.74	NL
GblFxd	10.86	NL
IntEqy	13.72	NL
IntGvt	10.95	NL
NYMu	9.95	NL
Weiss PeckGreer:		
Tudor	27.17	NL
Govt	10.41	NL
Gwth	143.70	NL
GrInc	24.86	NL
Westcore:		
BalInv	18.00	18.85
BasVl	21.86	22.87
BdPlu	15.72	16.46
IntBd	10.14	10.62
LT Bd	10.60	11.10
Midco	14.82	15.77
ModVl	13.41	14.04
Westwood Funds:		
Balan	10.51	10.95
Equity	14.79	15.41
IntBd	10.22	10.46
WmBlGr	9.57	NL
WmBlIn	10.63	NL
William Penn:		
PennS p	10.49	11.01
PATF	10.64	11.17
US Gov	10.35	10.87
Wood Struthers:		
Neuw	14.40	NL
Pine	11.97	NL
WinFI	10.21	10.21
WinG f	10.96	10.96
Woodward Fds:		
Bond	10.37	10.80
GrVal	9.94	10.36
IntBd	10.43	10.86
Intrms	10.26	10.69
Opport	10.97	11.43
World Funds:		
NwpTie	12.53	13.19
VontEP	13.06	13.75
VontblV	11.75	12.37
Wright Funds:		
CurIn	10.68	NL
GvOb	12.74	NL
InBlCh	11.34	NL
JrBlCh	15.27	NL
NearB	10.62	NL
QulCor	14.97	NL
SlBlCh	16.95	NL
TotRet	12.33	NL
YamGlb	7.92	8.32
Zweig Funds:		
StratA	13.02	13.78
StratB	13.02	13.02
ZS AppA	12.47	13.20
ZS AppB	12.47	12.47
ZS GvA p	9.92	10.41
ZS GvB	9.92	9.92
ZS P A p	12.87	13.62
ZS P B	12.87	12.87

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r—Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

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Amsterdam, February 5, 1992.

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Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 5, 1992.

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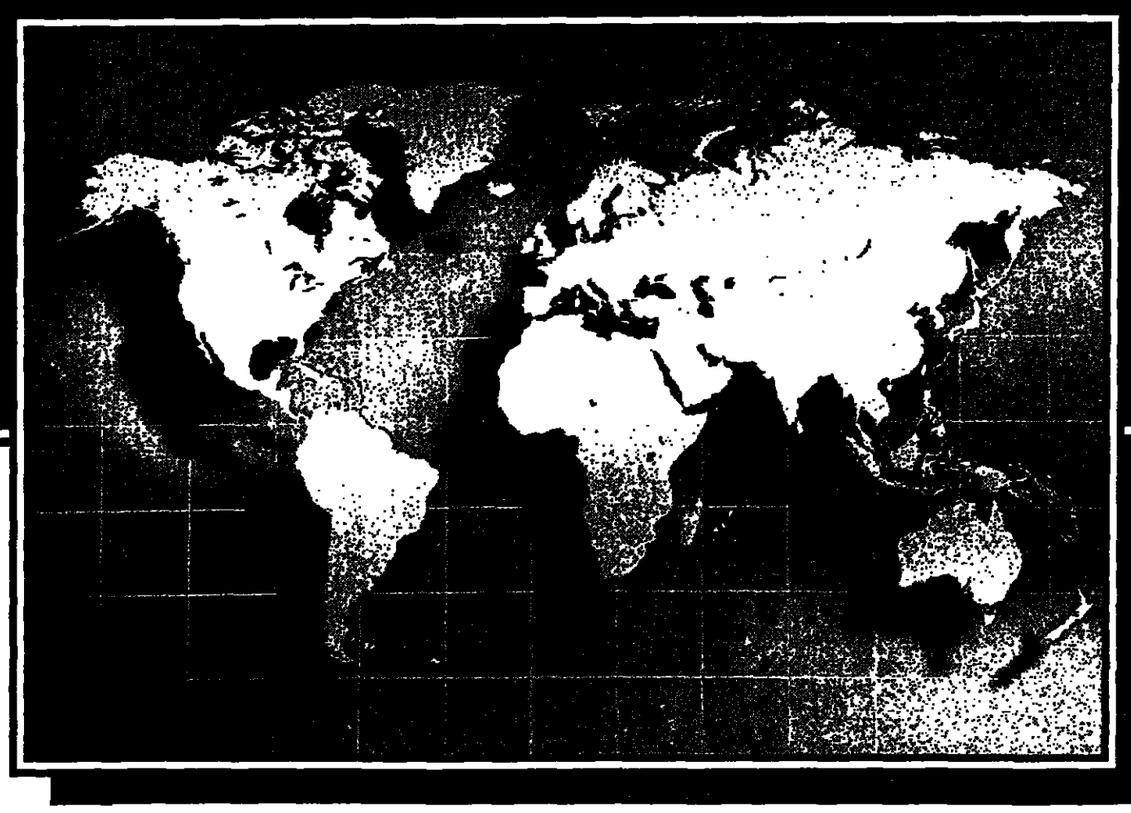

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 7.

(Continued)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices were little changed last week, with the CBS all-share index holding at 201.6.

KLM stock fell about 5 percent, despite what were considered satisfactory earnings.

Volume rose to 10.7 billion guilders, of which 4.1 billion was in equities, from 8.3 billion guilders, including 3 billion in equities.

Frankfurt

Stocks were mixed last week as the DAX index slipped 1.97 points, to 1,685.22, while the Commerzbank gauge edged up 0.59 percent, to 1,945.

The surprise wage settlement in the steel industry announced at the start of the week had contradictory effects. Some investors appeared to have been relieved by the disappearance of the threat of a crippling strike, while many observers seem to have felt the 6.4 percent wage hike for the year would be inflationary, reducing the likelihood of lower interest rates from the Bundesbank.

Construction and distribution stocks were among the favorites, Hochtief gaining 71 Deutsche marks on the week and Holzmann 10. Asko jumped 68 marks, while Karstadt was up 26 and Kaufhof 9.7.

The bond market slipped, and the average yield on government issues ended the week at 8.08 percent, up from 8.05 the previous Friday.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong's stock market greeted the Year of the Monkey with a bang, pushing the Hang Seng index to a record high.

The key indicator closed at 4,711.37 Friday, 109.59 points, or 2.4 percent, higher than the prior week's finish. Average daily turnover rose to 2.23 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.93 billion dollars.

The market was closed from Tuesday to Thursday for the Chinese New Year, but prices rose Monday and Friday. Dealers attributed the rally to China's move to quicken economic reforms, as indicated by the visit of Deng Xiaoping to the southern economic center of Guangdong last month.

London

Leading stocks fell last week, battered by political and economic uncertainty. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 55 points, to 2,517.2, while the 30-stock gauge dropped 51.5, to 1,945.1.

Polls indicated the two main political parties are running neck-and-neck ahead of a general election expected on April 9, while hopes for a pre-election interest rate cut were dashed when the above-inflation pay settlement won by German steel workers ruled out a quick relaxation of Bundesbank monetary policy.

Milan

Prices were modestly higher in light trading. The MIB index rose 1.22 percent, to 1,079 points, as volume increased to an average 35 million shares a day from 32 million the week before.

Banco Ambrosiano jumped by 8.58 percent on the week in reaction to rumors of a possible increase of its stake in Crédit Agricole, the French bank.

Paris

The Bourse lost a little ground on the week in quiet trading. The CAC-40 index ended the week at 1,861.61 points, off 0.75 percent.

Analysts said that for the fifth time in almost a year, the Bourse was testing resistance at 1,850, without being able to break though and remain firmly above that level.

Singapore

Prices were mixed in trading slowed by the Chinese New Year. The Straits Times industrial index fell 3.40 points on the week, to 1,526.29, but the SES all-Singapore index gained 0.12 points, to 413.33.

Turnover for the week fell about 37 percent from the previous week to 114.24 million shares valued at 321.16 million dollars.

Tokyo

Prices were mixed, with the Nikkei Stock average gaining 84.07 yen, or 0.38 percent, to 22,107.12 yen, and the Tokyo Stock Price Index declining 3.52 points from a week earlier, to 1,627.42 points. The Nikkei had risen 950.90 yen and TOPIX 46.48 points the previous week.

Average daily turnover fell to 216.7 million shares from 221.4 million.

Zurich

Zurich stocks made progress, as the Swiss Performance Index ended at 1,120.24, up 8.75 points, or 0.78 percent.

Analysts said gains were held down by concern about Swiss inflation, still around 5 percent a year, and about the upward tendency of the country's unemployment rate.

Investors neglected secondary issues and concentrated on blue chips, especially bank stocks. Crédit Suisse was up by 4.19 percent to 1,985.

Nestlé rose 1.32 percent to 3,280.

Mongolia Inaugurates Its Bourse

The Associated Press

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — Mongolia has opened its first stock exchange as part of an ambitious privatization plan to bring the country closer to Asia's free-market economies.

Brokers from 29 companies participated in the first trading session on Friday, in which 16,000 shares in three companies were offered in exchange for privatization vouchers.

Zolzhargao, chairman of the stock exchange in the capital of Ulan Bator, said he planned to introduce about five companies to the market a week, depending on public reaction to trading.

Foreign investors will be able to buy shares after the opening of a secondary market — possibly later this year — that will sell stock for money rather than vouchers. Foreigners will be restricted to owning 49 percent of any company.

Under the privatization program, vouchers worth 10,000 tugriks ($250) were distributed to the country's 2.1 million people. The vouchers can be used to buy shares in the 340 large and medium-sized companies due to be floated on the stock market, or to bid for ownership of almost 3,000 small enterprises.

During the 75-minute opening session, vouchers worth 3.16 million tugriks were exchanged for shares in the one large concern, the Ulan Bator Hotel, and two medium-sized companies.

The hotel rose from an opening of 100 tugriks to 250 tugriks for each of the 10,000 shares offered. All of the hotel's 370,249 shares will be released in coming weeks.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 7.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Call Vol 292,287 Call Open Int [illegible]
Total Put Vol 257,431 Put Open Int [illegible]
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 7.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Call Vol 137,414 Call Open Int [illegible]
Total Put Vol 57,614 Put Open Int [illegible]
r—Not traded. s—No option offered. o—Old.
Last is premium (purchase price).

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MONDAY SPORTS

Courier Leaps Past Edberg Into No. 1 Spot

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — After a week of acting as if flirting with No. 1 was no big thing, Jim Courier was clearly overwhelmed by the ranking when he finally got it.

Courier fell to his knees and grabbed his head after becoming the first American to reach No. 1 since John McEnroe on Aug. 26, 1985. He earned that distinction by defeating Derrick Rostagno on Saturday to advance to the finals of the Volvo tournament here.

"I was so close, but you never know what is going to happen," said Courier. "I could have never gotten there. I may only be there for one week, but I can always look back and say I was No. 1. They can never take it away from me."

By reaching the finals, Courier earned enough computer points to surpass Stefan Edberg. Courier officially will become No. 1 when the new rankings come out Monday.

Courier, 21, won the French Open last year and the Australian Open two weeks ago, and was a finalist in the U.S. Open in September, which carried him to the No. 2 ranking.

Duke and Oklahoma State Rebound from Defeats

The Associated Press

Top-ranked Duke and No. 2 Oklahoma State didn't take long to bounce back from *their first losses of the season.*

Three days after those defeats, the Blue Devils and Cowboys came back with impressive victories Saturday over ranked teams.

Duke's Christian Laettner and Louisiana State's Shaquille O'Neal battled to a draw in a showdown of the nation's best big men, but it was Grant Hill who helped Duke past No. 22 LSU, 77-67, in Baton Rouge.

In Stillwater, Oklahoma State extended its home winning streak to 28 games with a foul-plagued 64-56 victory over third-ranked Kansas. Sean Sutton scored seven straight points late in the game to seal the victory for Oklahoma State, which lost to Nebraska on Wednesday.

The 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) Laettner had 22 points and 10 rebounds, while O'Neal, 7-foot-1, had 25 points and 12 rebounds. But Hill, subbing at point guard for injured the Bobby Hurley, had 16 points, nine rebounds and six assists as the Blue Devils (18-1) bounced back from a loss to North Carolina.

Hill, who usually starts at forward, switched positions after Hurley broke his foot against North Carolina. Hurley is expected to be out for three weeks.

"I was awfully proud of Grant," Laettner said. "He was under a lot of pressure, and he handled that and he scored well."

Oklahoma State (21-1) and Kansas (17-2) are now tied for the Big Eight lead at 5-1. The Cowboys used a 13-2 surge to take a 49-32 lead with 11:34 remaining. But Kansas, which had won all seven of its road games this season, rallied to cut it to 54-48 *with 4:45 left before Sutton's surge helped* put the game away.

Sutton had with 16 points, while Rex Walters led Kansas with 18.

No. 4 UCLA 82, Washington St. 61: Tracy Murray scored 20 points and Don MacLean added 19 points and 10 rebounds as UCLA beat Washington State for the 33d straight time in Los Angeles to remain tied with Southern Cal for the Pac-10 lead.

Washington State (16-6, 4-5) fell behind, 24-10, midway through the first half and got no closer than 7 the rest of the way. UCLA (17-1, 8-1) is off to its best start since 1973-74, when it went 18-1 before losing its second game.

Memphis St. 92, No. 5 Arkansas 88: Anthony Douglas had 24 points and nine rebounds as Memphis State handed visiting Arkansas its second straight loss.

Arkansas trailed by 90-88 after Memphis State's David Vaughn connected on one of two free throws with 13 seconds left. Lee Mayberry of Arkansas missed a 16-footer with eight seconds remaining, and Anfernee Hardaway held the rebound until he spotted Vaughn, who was wide-open for a dunk as time expired.

Vaughn and Billy Smith had 23 points apiece for Memphis State (13-6). Todd Day led Arkansas (17-5) with 20.

No. 8 Ohio St. 71, Purdue 59: Jim Jackson scored 23 points and Ohio State used spurts in each half for its 30th consecutive home victory.

Jamaal Brown added 14 points for the Buckeyes and held Woody Austin, the Big Ten's second-leading scorer with a 21-point average, to eight points on 3-of-13 floor shooting. Ohio State improved to 16-*3 overall and 8-1 in the Big Ten. Travis* Trice scored a career-high 21 points for Purdue (12-9, 4-5).

No. 9 North Carolina 80, Wake Forest 78: Brian Reese tracked down his own

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

missed shot and hit a 16-foot jumper with 1.3 seconds left as North Carolina overcame a 22-point deficit.

The Tar Heels (17-3, 7-2) beat the visiting Demon Deacons (12-7, 4-6) for the 10th straight time.

Hubert Davis led North Carolina's second-half charge, scoring 23 of his career-high 30 points. He was 7-of-10 from the field and hit all seven of his free throws.

Seton Hall 81, No. 10 Connecticut 69: Terry Dehere scored 24 points and Jerry Walker added 22 as Seton Hall handed the Huskies their third consecutive Big East loss and their first defeat at home in nearly a year.

It was the third victory in four games for the Pirates (13-6, 5-5). The loss was the first at Gampel Pavilion for the Huskies (16-4, 7-4) since they were beaten 60-59 by North Carolina State last Feb. 16. Connecticut came into the game after road losses to St. John's and Syracuse.

Seton Hall scored the last 12 points of the first half and led by as many as 19 in the second. Chris Smith had 23 points for Connecticut, whose second-leading scorer, Scott Burrell, was held to 3.

No. 11 Michigan St. 79, Wisconsin 64: Mike Peplowski muscled inside for 19 points and career-high 16 rebounds, and Michigan State used a late first-half spurt to win on the road.

The Spartans (15-4 overall, 5-4 Big Ten) raced to a 19-point halftime lead behind the play of Peplowski and Shawn Respert. Wisconsin, led by 24 points from Tracy Webster, fell to 11-11 and 2-7.

Respert scored seven points as the Spartans went on a 21-5 surge over the final seven minutes of the first half to take a 47-28 lead at the break.

No. 14 Tulane 97, Virginia Commonwealth 80: Anthony Reed scored 14 of his 16 points in the second half as Tulane (18-2, 6-0) pulled away from visiting Virginia Commonwealth to stay on top in the Metro Conference.

Tulane's reserve center, Makeba Perry, got 13 points in the first half, which ended at 41-all. He finished with a season-high 17 points and career-high 10 rebounds. Ron Ladd led VCU with 17 points, making five 3-pointers.

No. 16 Southern Cal 59, Washington 56: Rodney Chatman's free throw with 45 seconds left broke a tie and Harold Miner added two more points with 18seconds remaining as USC got past visiting Washington for its eighth straight victory.

Washington's Chandler Nairn made a lay-up with 1:23 left to tie the game at 56. Chatman was fouled by James French in the act of shooting after getting an offensive rebound and made a free throw to put USC (16-3, 8-1) ahead for good.

No. 18 Alabama 85, Tennessee 68: Latrell Sprewell scored 24 points, including 15 in the second half as Alabama pulled away at home.

Alabama (19-4, 6-3) went ahead by 48-39 with 16:51 *left on Robert Horry's two* free throws, but Tennessee (13-8, 5-4) closed to 48-46 with 15:58 remaining on a three-point play by Jay Price.

Alabama rebuilt the lead to 64-54 with 10:55 remaining when Cedric Moore made a lay-up and free throw.

No. 19 Kentucky 85, Auburn 67: Reserve Gimel Martinez scored 17 points, including five during a 16-2 run early in the second half that helped visiting Kentucky break out of a slump.

The Wildcats (16-5, 6-3), who had lost three of their last four games by an average of 20 points, led nearly the entire way against Auburn (10-10, 4-6), which has lost four out of five.

No. 20 N.C.-Charlotte 95, Davidson 85: Henry Williams scored 19 of his 26 points in the second half as visiting North Carolina-Charlotte beat its cross-county rival for the second time this season.

Davidson (7-11) rallied from an 11-point halftime deficit and got within 63-61 with 9:59 to go on Janko Narat's lay-up. UNCC (16-4) then scored seven straight points, capped by James Terrell's two free throws, for a 70-61 advantage with 7:15 remaining.

No. 23 Florida St. 102, Clemson 90: Doug Edwards scored 27 points and little-used junior reserve Byron Wells added 13 points and eight rebounds for host Florida State.

Florida State (15-6, 7-4) led 51-34 at halftime and built its largest lead at 79-58 on a jump shot by Wells with 7:18 left.

Stars & Stripes Is No Match For America3

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner's "new and improved" Stars & Stripes was no match for Bill Koch's new yacht, America3, in the second round of the America's Cup defender selection series.

America3, in only its third day on the water, downed Stars & Stripes by a commanding 6 minutes, 23 seconds, completing the eight-leg, 22.6-mile (36.7 kilometer) course in 3 hours, 34 minutes, 20 seconds.

During the two-week layover between rounds, Conner acquired seven new sails, moved the rudder and modified the keel in an attempt to improve boat speed.

Koch, president of the America3 Foundation, simply added a third boat to his stable to take a five-point lead over Conner in the defender trials.

Though it was America3's first victory, it now has eight points. Because boats are assigned to slots for scoring purposes, points go to the slots, not the boats. Thus, America3, which replaced Defiant in slot B, began the second round with the six points Defiant earned in round one.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	35	18	2	72	212	177
Washington	31	19	4	66	229	182
New Jersey	27	18	7	61	201	164
Pittsburgh	26	22	6	58	235	206
NY Islanders	21	25	7	49	202	214
Philadelphia	19	25	10	48	160	180

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	32	21	4	68	179	141
Boston	26	21	8	60	189	187
Buffalo	21	23	10	52	192	197
Hartford	15	26	9	39	156	180
Quebec	12	35	6	30	158	220

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	29	17	8	66	221	179
Chicago	25	21	10	60	180	167
St. Louis	23	23	9	55	187	188
Minnesota	23	25	4	50	168	179
Toronto	19	31	5	43	154	201

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	30	15	8	68	190	154
Winnipeg	23	22	11	57	173	166
Los Angeles	21	21	12	54	191	203
Edmonton	23	26	7	53	202	209
Calgary	22	25	7	51	200	194
San Jose	13	37	4	30	140	235

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey	3	2	1—6
Boston	2	1	1—4

Stevens (14) 2, McKay (8) Charske (14), Zelepukin (8), Lemieux (32); Ruzicka (30) 2, Reid (5), Bourque (15). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Moog, Berthiaume) 9-5-8—22. Boston (on Terreri) 10-16-16—42.

Los Angeles	2	0	2—4
Pittsburgh	1	1	1—3

Gretzky (21) 2, McSorley (6), Robitaille (29); Tagliantti (1), Recchi (33), Bourque (7). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Barrasso) 15-4-11—30. Pittsburgh (on Hrudey) 6-9-12—27.

Philadelphia	2	1	0—3
Quebec	0	0	0—0

Kushner (3), Pederson (10), Freer (2). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Tanner) 9-8-5—22. Quebec (on Hextall) 8-8-14—30.

Montreal	0	2	2—4
Toronto	1	1	4—6

Savard (18) 2, Lebeau (19), Muller (26); Halkidis (2), Krushelnyski (5), Larose (1) 2, Nattress (1), Marois (11). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Fuhr) 11-11-9—31. Toronto (on Roy) 9-8-18—35.

Chicago	0	1	2—3
St. Louis	0	1	0—1

Marchment (3), Roenick (40), B.Sutter (19); Shanahan (21). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Joseph) 12-14-9—35. St. Louis (on Belfour) 10-8-12—30.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota	1	0	1—2
Buffalo	0	0	0—0

Gagner (22), Duchesne (5). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Puppa) 10-7-10—27. Buffalo (on Wakaluk) 14-10-15—39.

Toronto	2	1	1—4
Detroit	3	0	0—3

Anderson (15) 2, DeBlois (4), Ellett (13); Yzerman (31), Gallant (11), Sheppard (27). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Millen) 12-10-9—31. Detroit (on Wamsley) 15-5-10—30.

NY Rangers	1	0	1—2
Washington	3	0	3—6

Messier (24), Amonte (21); Bondra (19) 2, Miller (10), Lalor (5), Druce (10), Ridley (19). Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 9-4-13—26. Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck) 9-11-8—28.

Calgary	0	0	1—1
Winnipeg	1	1	2—4

MacInnis (14); LeBlanc (5) 2, Olausson (15), T.Murray (12). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Essensa) 10-9-15—34. Winnipeg (on Vernon) 10-10-10—30.

NY Islanders	0	0	2—2
Edmonton	1	0	3—4

Berg (4), Fitzgerald (5); Simpson (17), Glynn (3), Murphy (25), Buchberger (15). Shots on goal: New York (on Foster) 6-10-14—30. Edmonton (on Fitzpatrick) 13-13-17—43.

Major College Scores

Friday's Results

EAST

Dartmouth 53, Yale 52
Fairfield 68, Canisius 58
Harvard 75, Brown 71
La Salle 88, Iona 79
Niagara 79, St. Peter's 74
Penn 83, Cornell 74
Princeton 71, Columbia 55

FAR WEST

Loyola Marymount 95, San Diego 80
Pepperdine 75, Santa Clara 53

Saturday's Results

EAST

American U. 84, William & Mary 69
Boston College 79, Pittsburgh 59
Bucknell 95, Holy Cross 78
Dartmouth 60, Brown 55
Delaware 69, Drexel 66
Delaware St. 73, Md.-E. Shore 57
Fairleigh Dickinson 73, St. Francis, Pa. 57
Fordham 87, Lehigh 66
Hartford 68, Vermont 65, OT
Harvard 82, Yale 69
Hofstra 84, Buffalo 61
Lafayette 81, Army 49
Maine 84, New Hampshire 64
Massachusetts 81, St. Joseph's 73
Md.-Baltimore County 94, Rider 79
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 58, Monmouth, N.J. 57
Navy 89, Colgate 57
Northeastern 73, Boston U. 68
Penn 81, Columbia 76
Princeton 48, Cornell 31
Providence 86, Georgetown 63
Robert Morris 73, Marist 69
Rutgers 87, George Washington 62
Seton Hall 81, Connecticut 69
St. Francis, NY 97, Long Island U. 94
St. John's 69, Villanova 53
Towson St. 94, Cent. Connecticut St. 70
Wagner 72, Brooklyn Col. 68
West Virginia 70, St. Bonaventure 42

SOUTH

Alabama 85, Tennessee 68
Alabama St. 93, Alcorn St. 81
Appalachian St. 67, Furman 65
Austin Peay 83, Tennessee St. 80, OT
Campbell 69, N.C.-Greensboro 52
Charleston Southern 83, N.C.-Asheville 59
Coastal Carolina 97, Tenn. Temple 85
Duke 77, LSU 67
E. Kentucky 86, Middle Tenn. 79
E. Tennessee St. 107, Citadel 88
Fla. International 68, Stetson 65, OT
Florida 87, Mississippi St. 66
Florida A&M 78, Coppin St. 76
Florida St. 102, Clemson 90
Georgia Southern 91, Georgia St. 84
Jacksonville 78, Cent. Florida 73
James Madison 76, N.C.-Wilmington 67
Kentucky 85, Auburn 67
Liberty 63, Winthrop 52
Louisiana Tech 70, New Orleans 67
McNeese St. 89, Texas-San Antonio 84
Memphis St. 92, Arkansas 88
Miss. Valley St. 111, Prairie View 71
Morgan St. 92, Bethune-Cookman 85
Murray St. 93, Morehead St. 91, OT
N.C. Charlotte 95, Davidson 85
NW Louisiana 93, NE Louisiana 85
Nicholls St. 80, SW Texas St. 73
North Carolina 80, Wake Forest 78
Old Dominion 71, George Mason 61
Radford 70, Youngstown St. 58
Richmond 89, East Carolina 64
S. Carolina St. 75, N. Carolina A&T 65
SE Louisiana 82, Centenary 72
Samford 56, Mercer 54
Southern Miss. 87, South Florida 63
Southern U. 81, Jackson St. 79
Texas Southern 72, Grambling St. 70
Tn.-Chattanooga 85, VMI 75
Tulane 97, Va. Commonwealth 80
Vanderbilt 74, Coll. of Charleston 68
W. Carolina 94, Marshall 86
W. Kentucky 83, Texas-Pan American 51

MIDWEST

Akron 89, Wright St. 86, 2OT
Ala.-Birmingham 78, St. Louis 74
Ball St. 68, Chicago St. 55
Bowling Green 60, Cent. Michigan 58
Butler 95, Detroit 84
Creighton 67, Drake 66
Evansville 58, Dayton 52
Ill.-Chicago 68, E. Illinois 67
Illinois St. 64, Indiana St. 62
Kansas St. 70, Nebraska 66
Louisville 86, Xavier, Ohio 73
Miami, Ohio 67, Kent 52
Michigan St. 79, Wisconsin 64
Minnesota 57, Northwestern 55
N. Iowa 78, Wichita St. 65
Ohio St. 71, Purdue 59
Ohio U. 73, E. Michigan 58
S. Illinois 60, Bradley 54
SW Missouri St. 78, Tulsa 74
Tennessee Tech 88, SE Missouri 78
Valparaiso 84, W. Illinois 81
W. Michigan 72, Toledo 70, OT
Wis.-Green Bay 78, N. Illinois 70
Wis.-Milwaukee 89, NE Illinois 56

SOUTHWEST

Lamar 95, Arkansas St. 77
Oklahoma St. 64, Kansas 56
Rice 73, Baylor 65
Southern Meth. 51, Texas Tech 47
Stephen F.Austin 81, North Texas 78
Texas Christian 73, Texas A&M 54
Texas-Arlington 77, Sam Houston St. 75
Texas-El Paso 73, Air Force 44

FAR WEST

Boise St. 82, N. Arizona 77
CS Northridge 83, Sacramento St. 77
Cal St.-Fullerton 97, Fresno St. 79
Gonzaga 90, San Francisco 88
Hawaii 87, Brigham Young 83
Idaho 102, Nevada 84, OT
Idaho St. 115, Montana St. 101, OT
Montana 77, Weber St. 73
New Mexico 61, Colorado St. 47
Oregon 64, Oregon St. 63
Pacific U. 98, San Jose St. 64
Pepperdine 71, San Diego 58
Portland 63, St. Mary's, Cal. 58
Santa Clara 78, Loyola Marymount 64
Southern Cal 59, Washington 56
Stanford 86, Arizona St. 73
UC Irvine 80, Utah St. 75
UCLA 82, Washington St. 61
Utah 72, San Diego St. 53

TENNIS

NOKIA GRAND PRIX
Essen, Germany
Finals

Monica Seles, Yugoslavia, def. Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., 6-0, 6-3.

Semifinals

Seles def. Mary Pierce, France, 6-0, 6-1. Fernandez def. Barbara Rittner, Germany, 7-5, 6-4.

Quarterfinals

Rittner def. Anke Huber, Germany, 4-6, 3-1, ret. Pierce def. Katerina Maleewa, Bulgaria, 6-3, 7-5. Seles def. Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2. Fernandez def. Sabine Appelmanns, Belgium, 6-4, 6-4.

MIZUNO TOURNAMENT
Amagasaki, Japan
Finals

Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, def. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 6-2, 4-6.

Semifinals

Gildemeister def. Karina Habsudova, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-1. Sukova def. Kimiko Date, Japan, 6-2, 6-2.

Quarterfinals

Habsudova def. Kumiko Okamoto, Japan, 6-0, 6-1. Date def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-3, 6-2. Sukova def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2. Gildemeister def. Yone Kamio, Japan, 6-1, 6-2.

MURATTI TIME INDOOR
Milan, Italy
Finals

Omar Camporese, Italy, def. Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Semifinals

Ivanisevic def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, 6-2, 6-2. Camporese def. Andrei Cherkasov, CIS, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Quarterfinals

Cherkasov def. Goran Prpic, Croatia, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3. Ivanisevic def. Patrick McEnroe, U.S., 6-3, 6-4. Camporese def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-3, 6-4. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, def. Gianluca Pozzi, Italy, 6-2, 6-2.

VOLVO SAN FRANCISCO
Semifinals

Michael Chang, U.S., def. Brad Gilbert, U.S. 6-0, 7-5. Jim Courier, U.S., def. Derrick Rostagno, U.S. 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Quarterfinals

Courier def. Wally Masur, Australia 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. Chang def. Thierry Champion, France, 6-3, 6-3.

SOCCER

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Bremen 0, Borussia Moenchengladbach 0
Fortuna Duesseldorf 1, Borussia Dortmund 1
Schalke 1, Bayern Munich 1
FC Cologne 0, Hamburg SV 0
Stuttgart Kickers 1, Kaiserslautern 1
FC Hansa Rostock 2, VfB Stuttgart. 0
Dynamo Dresden 1, FC Nuremberg 2
VfL Bochum 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 0
Karlsruhe SC 1, Wattenscheid 2

Standings: Borussia Dortmund 31, Eintracht Frankfurt 30, Kaiserslautern 29, VfB Stuttgart 28, FC Nuremberg 26, Bayer Leverkusen 25, Schalke 24, FC Cologne 24, Werder Bremen 23, HamburgSV 23, Bayern Munich 22, MSV Duisburg 21, FC Hansa Rostock 21, Borussia Moenchengladbach 21, Karlsruhe SC 20, Wattenscheid 19, VfL Bochum 18, Dynamo Dresden 19, Stuttgart Kickers 17, Fortuna Duesseldorf 17.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 1, Crystal Palace 1
Coventry 0, Liverpool 0
Everton 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Luton 2, Norwich 0
Manchester United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1
Notts County 0, Arsenal 1
Oldham 2, Leeds 0
Sheffield United 4, Manchester City 2
Wimbledon 2, Aston Villa 0

Standings: Manchester United 57, Leeds 56, Liverpool 48, Sheff Wed 47, Man City 47, Arsenal 39, Chelsea 39, Aston Villa 38, Everton 36, Crystal Palace 34, Tottenham 34, Oldham 34, Q.P.R. 34, Nottm. Forest 33, Sheff Utd 33, Norwich 33, Coventry 32, Wimbledon 31, Notts County 27, West Ham 27, Luton 25, Southampton 22.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Auxerre 3, Metz 0
Nancy 3, Caen 0
Cannes 0, Toulon 1
Monaco 2, St Etienne 0
Lyon 3, Rennes 1
Nantes 1, Lens 0
Lille 0, Paris St Germain 0
Montpellier 0, Toulouse 0
Le Havre 1, Nimes 1
Marseille 2, Sochaux 2 (draw)

Standings: Marseille 41, Monaco 38, Auxerre 34, Paris St Germain 34, Montpellier 33, Le Havre 33, Caen 33, Nantes 30, Lens 28, Toulon 27, Metz 26, Lille 26, St Etienne 25, Toulouse 25, Lyon 24, Nimes 23, Cannes 20, Rennes 20, Sochaux 19, Nancy 16.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

FC Volendam 4, FC Utrecht 2
Willem II Tilburg 2, FC Den Haag 0
VVV Venlo 3, SVV/Dordrecht 2
Fortuna Sittard 0, MVV Maastricht 0
Roda JC Kerkrade 0, FC Groningen 0

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 37, Feyenoord Rotterdam 37, Ajax Amsterdam 33, Vitesse Arnhem 31, FC Groningen 26, FC Twente Enschede 26, Roda JC Kerkrade 26, RKC Waalwijk 24, FC Utrecht 24, Willem II Tilburg 23, Sparta Rotterdam 22, FC Volendam 22, MVV Maastricht 20, SVV/Dordrecht 17, Fortuna Sittard 14, FC Den Haag 14, De Graafschap Doetinchem 13, VVV Venlo 9.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 0, Genoa 2
Atalanta 1, Lazio 0
Foggia 3, Fiorentina 3
AC Milan 1, Juventus 1
Parma 2, Napoli 1
AS Roma 0, Cagliari 0
Sampdoria 1, Bari 1
Torino 2, Cremonese 0
Verona 1, Internazionale 0

Standings: AC Milan 34, Juventus 29, Napoli 26, Parma 24, Torino 23, Lazio 22, Atalanta 22, Internazionale 22, Sampdoria 21, Genoa 21, Roma 21, Foggia 19, Fiorentina 18, Verona 16, Cagliari 13, Bari 11, Cremonese 10, Ascoli 8.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 1, Sevilla 0
Athletic Bilbao 2, Sporting Gijon 0
Cadiz 2 Logrones 0
Valencia 1, Albacete 1
Osasuna 1, Real Burgos 1
Atletico Madrid 3, Real Mallorca 0
Real Oviedo 1, Espanol 0
Real Zaragoza 1, Real Sociedad 3
Tenerife 1, Deportivo La Coruna 0

Standings: Real Madrid 32, Barcelona 30, Valencia 28, Zaragoza 26, Albacete 26, Atletico Madrid 26, Sporting Gijon 24, Sevilla 23, Burgos 23, Real Sociedad 22, Logrones 19, Athletic Bilbao 19, Oviedo 19, Deportivo Coruna 17, Osasuna 17, Tenerife 16, Cadiz 15, Valladolid 14, Espanol 12, 20. Mallorca 10.

CRICKET

THIRD TEST
New Zealand vs. England, Fourth Day
Sunday in Wellington, New Zealand

England 1st Innings: 305
New Zealand 1st Innings: 432-9
England 2d Innings: 171-3

Third Day

England 1st Innings 305
New Zealand 1st Innings: 349-6

GOLF

Top scorers in Sunday's final of Dubai Desert Classic at Emirates Golf Club in Dubai:

S. Ballesteros, Spain	66-67-69-70—272 (won on playoff)
R. Rafferty, N. Ireland	66-70-67-69—272
David Feherty, N. Ireland	69-69-68-69—275
Mark James, England	67-68-71-69—275
Nick Faldo, England	70-68-69-69—276
Ian Woosnam, Wales	70-67-70-70—277
Mike McLean, England	67-71-68-71—277
Isao Aoki, Japan	68-69-73-67—277
Barry Lane, England	69-69-72-67—277
Jose Coceres, Argentina	67-70-71-73—281
David Curry, England	68-68-71-72—281

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed with Bill Ripken, second baseman, on one-year contract.

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Tom Bolton, pitcher, on one-year contract. Agreed with Luis Rivera, shortstop, on one-year contract.

CHICAGO—Named Fred Kendall manager of Utica, New York-Penn League.

CLEVELAND—Agreed with Jerry Browne, second baseman, on one-year contract.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed with Gregg Jefferies, infielder, on one-year contract.

N.Y. YANKEES—Agreed to terms with John Habyan, pitcher, on one-year contract. Agreed with Greg Cadaret, pitcher, on one-year contract.

OAKLAND—Agreed with Mike Moore, pitcher, on one-year contract.

TORONTO—Agreed with Jeff Kent and Tom Quinlan, infielders, and David Weathers, pitcher, on one-year contracts. Agreed with Candy Maldonado, outfielder, on one-year contract. Agreed with Roberto Alomar, second baseman, on three-year contract, and David Wells, pitcher, and Manuel Lee, infielder, on one-year contracts.

National League

CHICAGO—Agreed with Mark Grace, first baseman, on one-year contract.

CINCINNATI—Agreed with Chris Sabo, third baseman, on one-year contract, and Ted Power, pitcher, on minor-league contract. Agreed with Bip Roberts, infielder, on one-year contract.

LOS ANGELES—Agreed with Juan Samuel, infielder, on one-year contract.

L.A. DODGERS—Signed Steve Wilson, pitcher; Tom Goodwin and Billy Ashley, outfielders; Bryan Baar, catcher; and Eric Young, infielder, to one-year contracts.

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with Gary Carter, catcher, on one-year contract.

N.Y. METS—Agreed to terms with Paul Gibson, pitcher, and Daryl Boston, outfielder, on one-year contracts.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DETROIT—Signed Willie Griffin, defensive end.

INDIANAPOLIS—Named Alex Gibbs offensive line coach and Jay Robertson defensive assistant coach.

PITTSBURGH—Named Marvin Lewis linebackers coach and Bob Harrison wide receivers coach.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Robbie Keen, punter; Ricky Siglar, tackle; and Adam Walker, running back.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BOSTON—Traded Craig Janney, center, and Stephane Quintal, defenseman, to St. Louis Blues for Adam Oates, center.

MONTREAL—Sent Roland Melanson, goaltender, to Fredericton, American Hockey League for conditioning.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Doug Weight, center, to Binghamton, American Hockey League for conditioning.

PHILADELPHIA—Traded Tony Horacek, left wing, to Chicago for Ryan McGill, defenseman.

QUEBEC—Signed Bill Lindsay, left wing.

SAN JOSE—Traded Tony Hrkac, center, to Chicago for a conditional selection in the 1993 entry draft.

COLLEGE

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE—Named Steve Hurlbut associate commissioner.

AMHERST—Promoted John McKechnie, associate head football coach, to co-head football coach.

ARKANSAS STATE—Named Pete McGinnis defensive coordinator.

ARMY—Named Perry Fewell assistant football coach.

BUTLER—Named Ken LaRose head football coach.

CALIFORNIA—Named Mike Sheppard offensive coordinator; Artie Gigantino defensive coordinator; Tim Lappano running backs coach; Bill Cockerham receivers coach; Tom Cable offensive line coach; Scott Auker tight ends coach; Mike Waufle defensive line coach; Jay Hayes outside linebackers coach; and Mike Bradeson defensive backs coach.

CHARLESTON SOUTHERN—Named Michael Meyer golf coach and sports information director.

CLEMSON—Announced Rudy Harris, football fullback, ineligible for first three games of next season after violating his NCAA amateur status.

COLORADO STATE—Named Dave Magazu centers coach and Craig Wederquist defensive line coach. Mike Trgovac, defensive line coach, resigned to become assistant at Notre Dame.

DELAWARE VALLEY—Named Williams B. Manlove Jr. head football coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Named Rusty Burns quarterback coach.

HOUSTON—Promoted Melvin Robertson, linebackers coach, to defensive coordinator. Moved Ben Hurt, linebackers coach, to special defensive assistant. Kenny Houston, secondary coach, retired and contract of Pat Donohue, defensive ends coach, will not be renewed.

IOWA STATE—Pam Wettig, women's basketball coach, resigned, effective end of season.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Ted Conner, baseball coach, retired effective at end of 1992 season.

NORTHERN IOWA—Extended contract of Terri Lasswell, women's basketball coach, through the 1993-94 season.

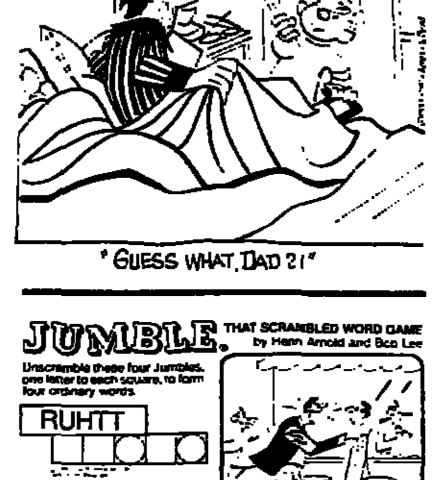
RADFORD UNIVERSITY—Named Lew Kent assistant baseball coach.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Suspended Melvin Hartry, guard, from basketball team indefinitely.

SOUTHERN CAL—Named Bob Palcic offensive guards and centers coach. Ray Dorr, quarterbacks coach, will become offensive coordinator and Gary Bernardi, tight ends coach, will also work with offensive tackles.

TEXAS-ARLINGTON—Re-instated Eric Gore, forward, to basketball team.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GUESS WHAT, DAD ?!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

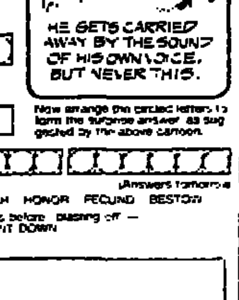
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUHTT

TAFAL

VOCLEN

GRAYUS



HE GETS CARRIED AWAY BY THE SOUND OF HIS OWN VOICE, BUT NEVER THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DOUGH HONOR FECUND BESTOW
Answer: Do this before passing off — COUNT DOWN

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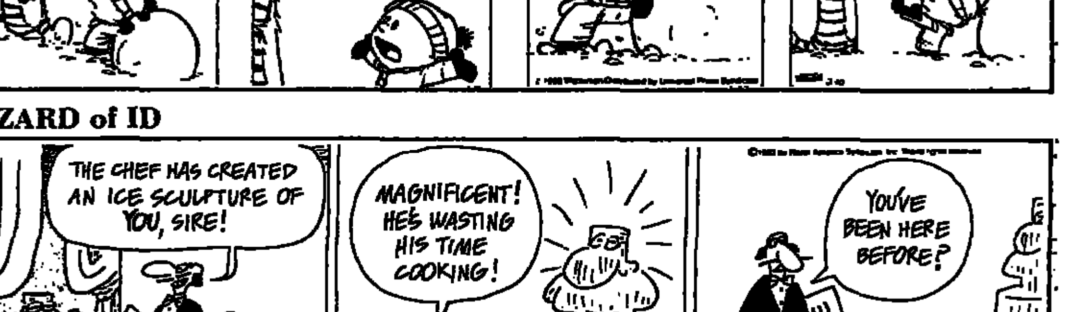
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY

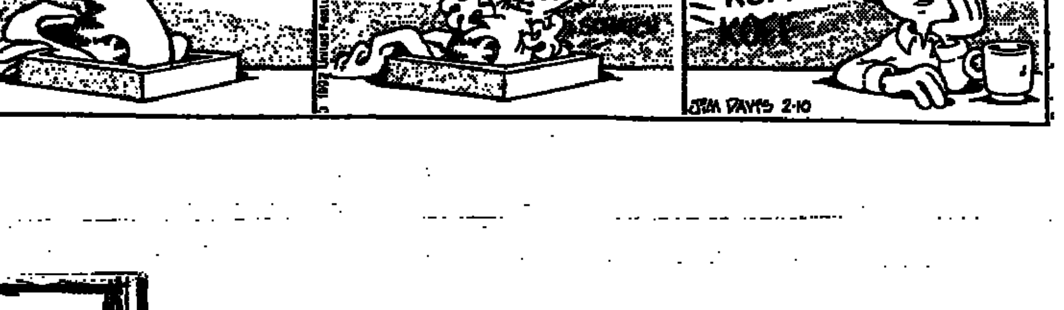
CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



MONDAY SPORTS

Bob Jordan/The Associated Press

Cedric Ceballos of the Suns found the trick to win the NBA All-Star Game slam-dunk contest: a blindfold. He scored a perfect 50.

Magic Show: Johnson Paces West's All-Star Romp

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Just up the road from fantasyland, Magic Johnson made a heart-warming comeback worthy of a Disney script in pacing the West to a 153-113 National Basketball Association All-Star Game victory here Sunday.

Shooting 6-for-7 from the field, Johnson scored 16 of his 25 points in the first 17 minutes of the game. He had nine assists in the second half, when he was scoreless until hitting three consecutive 3-pointers in the final 2:42. He earned the Most Valuable Player honor for the second time.

A capacity crowd and national television audience watched him grinning, scoring baskets and trying to remove some of the stigma saddled upon carriers of the AIDS virus.

The game was his first since he announced his retirement from the Los Angeles Lakers three months ago after testing positive for the HIV virus. The three-time NBA most valuable player had 16 points in helping the West race to a 79-55 halftime lead.

Johnson, 32, had described the game as a good-bye to the fans. It probably was his last appearance in the NBA, although he plans to play for the U.S. team in the Olympics this summer in Barcelona.

Johnson is the first known athlete with the AIDS virus to compete in a professional sports event in this country. Some coaches and players, including two of Johnson's former Laker teammates, had expressed concern about the chance he would transmit the virus to another player through contact.

NBA medical advisers described the risk as infinitesimal.

Soft defense is the norm in an All-Star game, but East players did not seem reluctant to guard Johnson. In the first half he was fouled twice driving to the basket, committed no fouls himself and was involved in no jarring collisions.

In the second half, he started to dish out some assists, too.

Fans saluted Johnson with a two-minute standing ovation when he was introduced prior to the game. He smiled, laughed, waved, traded high-fives with his Western Conference teammates and hugged his Eastern opponents.

Johnson's first pass was intercepted, and his first shot missed. But he got the rebound, drew a foul and made two free throws 65 seconds into the game. His first basket came 40 seconds later, on a driving lay-up through the middle of the lane.

He hit a right-handed hook and a driving lay-up later in the first quarter, sat on the bench for five minutes and returned to score eight more points before intermission.

■ Ceballos Is Slam-Dunk Winner

Cedric Ceballos of the Phoenix Suns nailed a full-court, blindfolded jam to win the All-Star slam-dunk competition, and the Chicago Bulls' Craig Hodges registered a "three-peat" in the three-point shootout Saturday in Orlando.

Hodges connected on five of his final six shots to slip past Jim Les of the Sacramento Kings, 16-15, in the final round. He became the first player since Larry Bird to capture three straight titles in the event.

In the slam-dunk competition, it appeared as though the Charlotte Hornets rookie Larry Johnson's thunder jams in the first two rounds would propel him through the final round. But he rattled the rim on all three attempts in the deciding round.

Already holding an insurmountable lead, Ceballos applied the coup de grace on his final attempt. The second-year reserve forward with the Suns stepped off 20 paces from the free throw line, donned a black blindfold, dribbled nearly the entire length of the court and hit a two-handed stuff.

"To all the kids out there: Don't try this at home," Ceballos said.

His score from the five judges was 50.0, the first perfect total since 1988. He insisted afterward he could not see through the blindfold, and said the idea for the dunk came to him while shooting baskets with Magic Johnson before a recent game.

"He was covering his eyes and shooting jumpers," Ceballos said. "He asked me what I was going to do for the competition, so I thought about it, and that's what I came up with."

Magic Johnson, watching from the sideline, cheered Ceballos on.

"I went to Magic and told him, 'This is the one. I'm going to do it,' " Ceballos said.

First prize for Ceballos was $20,000. On his first two attempts of the final round, without the blindfold, he had scores of 43.3 and 47.2.

"His last dunk was a great dunk," Larry Johnson said. "But we're got to check out the blindfold."

Ceballos said the 20 paces he steps off are the equivalent of 10 running steps. He spent a lot of time polishing his creation. "I got a few bumps and bruises practicing," he said.

Hodges, Chicago's long-range bomber, rode a consistent jumper to take the 3-point title. "It was a great competition," he said. "I think it might have been the best because nobody ran away with it."

Les, who elected to shoot after Hodges, had his chance to win. Having scored a competition-high 19 points in the semifinals, he made eight straight during one stretch of the finals before his accuracy abandoned him. Les hit only one of his last seven attempts.

(AP, UPI)

Through the Pro Sports Prism, a Warped View of Women

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Here it is, three months later, and Magic Johnson continues to dominate headlines.

Since Johnson announced his retirement from professional basketball on Nov. 7, the progression of angles has gone from safe sex to no sex, to how he contracted HIV, to whether he was straight or gay. Then it was whether he should sit or play in the National Basketball Association All-Star Game.

Vantage Point

In the process of developing the story, however, it seems that we skipped an important piece of the sex-and-sports puzzle: women. Not so much the lack of women in big-time pro sports, but rather the relationship between male athletes and women, and women's role in male-dominated sports.

I was at Madison Square Garden the day Johnson announced his retirement. In addition to the sad news of his departure, there was also an undercurrent of criticism directed at the Knicks' new dancers.

The major complaint was that the women were wearing too many clothes. They weren't quite sexy enough.

It seemed odd that on a night when the game's biggest star was bowing out because, as it turns out, he had been too promiscuous, there were complaints that the Knicks dancers didn't look provocative enough.

Now, with one of the biggest sports figures — Mike Tyson — on trial on a rape charge, perhaps the fundamental area to explore is the prevailing image of women.

A COUPLE OF months ago, Todd Day, a star basketball player for the University of Arkansas, was discussing a dorm incident that resulted in his suspension from the team.

Day had been identified as one of a group of players who had had sex with a woman — at different times in the same night — after a basketball game. The woman later decided not to press charges.

Day said that it wasn't until his mother spoke with him about certain women's issues — sex and humiliation and disrespect — that he understood the magnitude of his mistake. Understood it in a way that was larger than whether charges were dropped.

A large part of Day's problem is that he lives in a world of privilege where women, like cars, coats and grades, are simply another luxury item. To grab.

On the playing surface of the NBA and the National Football League, women have been institutionalized as trinkets and accouterments to the main show of brawn and the triumph of muscle.

The relationship between a touchdown and a shot of sculpted pom-pom girls or a dunk and a shot of a kicking, smiling face in a short dress is part of the environment.

This isn't intended as an attack on cheerleading. Obviously, the dancers like to dance, cheerleaders like to cheer, perhaps as a way of being connected to an enterprise from which women are largely excluded.

But is the male-defined relationship between women and pro sports so persistent that it distorts how male athletes view women, and perhaps distorts a women's view of herself in relationship to the industry?

Does it accelerate or push back the day when children can practice and compete with and against each other, free of gender restrictions and stereotypes, from cradle to grave, in unsegregated venues where the only barriers are standards of excellence?

UNFORTUNATELY, as women are marginalized at the professional end, they often suffer from benign neglect at the intercollegiate level.

While the notion of women as Laker Girls is encouraged, women's athletics programs have traditionally been viewed by college administrators as headaches and financial drains, particularly by big-time schools that make money on football, basketball, baseball or hockey.

Twenty years ago, Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendment Act, which, among others things, guaranteed equal opportunity in athletics for women by requiring athletic departments to spend proportionately as much on women's programs as men's.

The amendment has rarely been enforced, and not only do disparities abound but some schools have attempted to drop certain women's programs in violation of Title IX. Oklahoma and William & Mary tried to drop women's basketball. The schools stopped only when threatened with lawsuits.

Women in sports face a number of challenges in achieving parity, power and the right to fix their own image.

It would seem that one of their greatest problems is that female sexuality has become such an integral part of the male-dominated sports establishment that they'll be hard-pressed to take it back.

And it's tough to dunk in high-heel sneakers.

SIDELINES

Krabbe Denies Charges of Doping

KARLSRUHE, Germany (Reuters) — World sprint champion Katrin Krabbe proclaimed her innocence on Sunday in a dope-testing controversy that threatens her career and those of two other top German runners.

Krabbe, suspended on Friday with her compatriots Grit Breuer and Silke Möller after three urine samples were analyed as coming from the same person, ran in the German indoor championships on Sunday after the ban was lifted.

"We are all certain, because we know that we are innocent, that someone or other must have tampered with the sample," Krabbe said after winning the 60 meter-sprint in 7.11 seconds. The German Athletic Federation ordered an investigation after a world drug expert said on Sunday that the samples had been tampered with. They lifted their suspension pending an investigation, allowing them to compete Sunday.

Dr. Manfred Donike, the expert who ran a second analysis of the urine samples, said, "All three urine samples came from the same person; I cannot say from whom."

Cool Ballesteros Wins Dubai Playoff

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Seve Ballesteros of Spain displayed nerves of steel Sunday to win the Dubai Desert Classic after a playoff with Ronan Rafferty of Northern Ireland.

Ballesteros, who led the second and third rounds, made a 3-meter (10-foot) putt to first draw even with Rafferty and force a playoff. Both scored 16-under par 272. In the playoff, run over the 17th and 18th holes, Ballesteros sank yet another 10-foot putt to win the top prize.

Tests on East Bloc Athletes Cited

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists in East Germany, the Soviet Union and other former East bloc countries experimented on athletes with hormones, steroids and genetic testing in an effort to further their state-run sports programs, a U.S. magazine has reported.

The magazine, U.S. News & World Report, said in its Feb. 17 issue that youngsters were removed from their parents at an early age and put in schools where they were given drugs to enhance their sports performance. The report said scientists in the former East Germany experimented on athletes with hormones that affect the brain, trying to combat unwanted side effects of steroids. Beginning in 1975, researchers administered a variety of neural hormones to athletes in such events as gymnastics, judo and fencing.

Documents found by a German molecular biologist, Werner Franke, show that East German researchers treated athletes almost like lab animals, the magazine said. Some East German women, the documents say, were given steroid doses twice as large as those taken by the Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson.

2 Records Fall in Indoor Track Meets

KARLSRUHE, Germany (AP) — Heike Henkel set a world indoor record in the women's high jump on Saturday, soaring 2.06 meters, (6 feet, 9⅛ inches), on her third attempt at the German Indoor Track and Field Championships.

Henkel, 27, the 1991 world outdoor champion, broke the mark of 2.057 set by Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria on Feb. 27, 1988.

● Mark Everett, after coming close last year, broke Martin McGrady's 22-year-old record in the indoor 600-yard race in the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden. Everett broke McGrady's record of 1 minute, 07.6 seconds on Friday with a time of 1:07.53. Last year, he clocked 1:07.91.

Koreas Agree to Hold Sports Talks

SEOUL (Reuters) — North and South Korea have agreed to resume sports talks that were abandoned after a northern athlete defected to the south in August, South Korea's state radio reported Sunday.

Korea Broadcasting System said that the South Korean sports minister, Lee Jin Sam, met the chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, Kim Yoo Soon in Albertville, France. Both men were attending the opening of the Winter Olympics on Saturday.

Lee and Kim agreed to resume talks to pave the way for unified Korean teams to be sent to all international sporting events, KBS said. The two agreed to meet again after a sixth round of inter-Korean prime ministerial talks to be held in Pyongyang beginning Feb. 18, the radio said. It did not say where they would meet.

For the Record

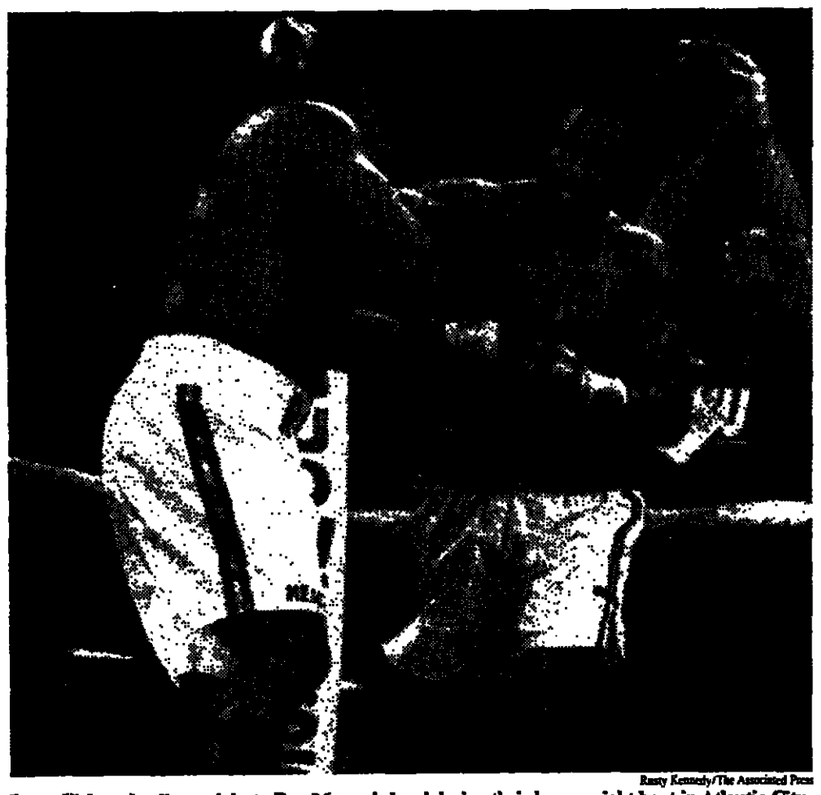
The former heavyweight champion George Foreman, 43, who has won 26 of 27 fights in his comeback bid, will fight Alex Stewart on April 11 in Las Vegas, promoters announced Saturday. *(AP)*

James Toney survived a challenge by Dave Tiberi on Saturday to retain his International Boxing Federation middleweight title by a disputed 12-round split decision in Atlantic City. Two judges favored Toney, 115-112 and 115-111, while the third had Tiberi winning 117-111. *(UPI)*

Mario Lemieux, the Pittsburgh Penguins center, was fined $1,000 by the National Hockey League on Friday for criticizing officials after a 6-4 loss to Washington on Jan. 26. Lemieux had said that referee Ron Hoggarth "just can't keep up with us. He's so bad. It's a disgrace to this game." He also called the NHL "a garage league." *(AP)*

Carl Lewis withdrew from an indoor meet Saturday in Glasgow after straining a hamstring while running a 60-meter semifinal heat. *(Reuters)*

An autopsy has been ordered for Luca Bandini, 23, an Italian forward who collapsed and died while playing for his basketball team, Imola Virtus, in Forli, Italy. Feeling dizzy after a jump ball in the second half Saturday night against Alfamacchine-Basket 80 of Forli, Bandini asked to be substituted. He then collapsed in front of the bench and was rushed to a hospital, where doctors pronounced him dead of cardiac arrest. *(AP)*



Rusty Kennedy/The Associated Press

Larry Holmes landing a right to Ray Mercer's head during their heavyweight bout in Atlantic City.

Holmes Shows There's Life After 40 In Unanimous Decision Over Mercer

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Life begins at 42.

Or at least it did for Larry Holmes, as he outslicked Ray Mercer over 12 rounds to win a convincing unanimous decision here on Friday night.

All three judges — Phil Newman (117-112), Eugene Grant (117-111) and John Poturaj (115-113) — gave the edge to Holmes, who has two grandchildren but also had more than enough guile and heart to beat Mercer, 30.

"Too smart," said Newman afterward. "Larry did everything he wanted."

With his victory, Holmes is 54-3 with 37 knockouts. Mercer lost for the first time in 19 bouts.

Holmes is now in position for a June match against George Foreman — if, that is, Foreman does not get the next shot at the heavyweight champion, Evander Holyfield.

"I'm back, world;" shouted Holmes afterward. "Everybody says you got to lie down and die when you're 40. I proved you don't."

Holmes returned to boxing last year after a three-year absence. He won all five of his comeback fights in 1991, but they were against transparently inferior competition.

Holmes, 233 pounds 105 kilograms), had a shaky first round as Mercer hit him with clubbing right hands early on and then sent him reeling across the ring with a jab. Holmes was stiff and tentative, and Mercer smiled derisively every time Holmes hit him.

Holmes landed several right leads in the second round, but Mercer still acted as though the punches had little or no effect. Holmes continued to land early in the third while leaning against the ropes in a neutral corner. And Mercer continued to react with an indifferent expression.

By the fourth, Holmes was fighting while against the ropes. There or in center ring, Mercer was landing the better punches. Mercer, 228.75 pounds, mocked the former champion by pointing to the neutral corners, where Holmes was retreating.

In the fifth round, Holmes spent nearly the entire three minutes with his back against the ropes in a neutral corner. But he hit Mercer with some good shots and, while Mercer seemed unimpeded, he was not firing back with the frequency of earlier rounds.

Twice in the sixth, Holmes turned and spoke to the television camera while fighting out of Mercer's corner. The second time he wheeled and hit his opponent with punches. Mercer seemed bamboozled, unable to deal with Holmes' brand of rope-a-dope.

Holmes had a big seventh round, scoring with straight rights and right uppercuts.

Mercer scored with a powerful left hook to Holmes' jaw in the eighth, but Holmes withstood it. By now he was out of the corners and circling the ring.

Holmes was still circling in the ninth, scoring with his right hand.He was beating Mercer to the punch in the 10th, scoring with right leads. Mercer still could not figure out how to penetrate Holmes' unorthodox defense: Here the right hand extended, there a bit of footwork. And when in doubt, clinch.

By the 11th, Mercer appeared to be more fatigued than Holmes. He was pawing with his jab, and the snap was gone from his punches. Holmes landed a good left hook before the bell sounded.

Holmes started the final round as the aggressor. But Mercer had him backing off as he let fly with punches.

Even to Olympic athletes, success does not come easily.
To attain their goals, they must concentrate every ounce of their energy and talent into one supreme effort.

A THOUSAND FACES. A SINGLE FORCE

The European Community is doing the same to build a Europe without boundaries. This, too, does not come easily, but the ultimate prize is worth it: a Europe where a thousand different faces become a single force. 1992 is the year when the European Community hosts the Olympic Games, and honours the idea upon which they were founded: the uniting of peoples.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MORE IS POSSIBLE WHEN YOU PURSUE THE SAME IDEA

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Jacky Naegelen/Reuters

Agence France-Presse

Dan Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, above, catching the Olympic stadium wave at the opening ceremonies along with, at left, François Mitterrand, his wife, Daniele, and Jean-Clande Killy.

Opening Ceremonies: A Gold for Innovation

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — Eleven years in the planning, $1.6 billion in the spending, the XVI Winter Olympics opened under crystal-clear skies, with a lavish ceremony that was typically French and a political controversy that was typically American.

For nearly two hours, an audience of 30,000 spectators in the world's largest temporary stadium, as well as millions watching on television around the world, were dazzled Saturday by screaming jet fighter planes, strobe lights, fireworks and an entertainment pastiche that seemed to run the gamut of modern French culture.

There were the usual elements that make up these festivities — the parade of athletes and the official proclamation that the Games had opened.

In addition, there were modern dancers simulating the winter sports, roller-bladers, a flying angel, clowns amid a surrealistic circus, bungee jumpers hanging from a central column, people on stilts with giant golf balls above their heads, women dressed in giant snow globes, men adorned with expansive gold stars and, at all times, music — either jazzy, rhythmic, operatic, baroque or simply haunting.

In its entirety, the production seemed as stylistic as any celebrating the start of an Olympics, but in this case, absolutely fitting, given the unique nature of these Games.

For 16 days, starting with a 3-2 victory Saturday by Canada over France in a hockey match and moving into high gear with the men's downhill on Sunday morning, they involve more than 1,550 square kilometers (600 square miles) of Albertville and the Alpine regions beyond. No Olympics of the past have dared be so ambitious in breadth or scope.

Even the organizing committee's choice of the final torch-bearer was unusual.

Running the perimeter of the stadium, then up the stairs to light the flame that burns for the duration of the Games — an honor at any Olympics — was Michel Platini, the greatest soccer star of France, now a director of the national team. Soccer is played in the Summer Olympics, sure, but Platini was never an Olympian.

"He is a great personage of our country," one French journalist said of the 36-year-old Platini. "But as a choice today? *Très bizarre. Très bizarre.*"

As was the controversy over whether Bill Koch would dip the American flag when he led the American delegation past François Mitterrand, the president of France, thereby endorsing the spirit of globalism but violating U.S. law. He did not, thus deflating a potential controversy.

For the most part, the spectators enjoyed it all, even if it was not entirely evident by their subdued responses.

Only on rare occasion did they cheer loudly, and each time for their own: for Jean-Claude Killy, the three-time gold medalist in skiing at the 1968 Grenoble Olympics who greeted the audience with a welcoming speech as co-president of the organizing committee; for Mitterrand, who officially declared the Games open and later stood at the right time, his arms aloft, when an audience "wave" reached his section; and for the French team, led into the stadium by its flag-bearer, Fabrice Guy, a Nordic combined skier.

For the traditionalists, the parade of athletes was the highlight of the show, despite the ersatz French and English poetry used to introduce each team as it entered. Who could forget such verse as: "Winning with grace and competing so prettily, here comes the team from Italy." Or: "It's almost a mania, cheering the team from Lithuania."

But enough.

These Winter Games have attracted a record number of countries, 64, and athletes, 2,196, some of them from the unlikeliest of sources of winter sport, like Swaziland, Mongolia and Senegal.

Their march illustrated the new world order in sports. Together for the first time since 1968 were Germans of all geographic backgrounds, no longer divided as East Germany and West Germany.

Athletes from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — once the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union — followed their own flags for the first time in 50 years. And with no more Soviet Union, athletes from five former Soviet republics — Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakstan and Uzbekistan — marched into the stadium as members of the United Team, as they will be known for these Games.

Other changes were reflected in the trifurcation of what was once Yugoslavia's team.

Just as recent civil war has redrawn political boundaries, its team marched without athletes from Croatia and Slovenia, who had national flags of their own.

Reuters

One member of the plainly clad CIS delegation wore an old-era symbol, his Soviet CCCP coat.

Quayle Team Loses Points At Lunch

The Associated Press

BRIDES-LES-BAINS, France — A visit by Vice President Dan Quayle to the Olympic athletes' village turned into a mob scene that got the local mayor ejected while some members of the Quayle entourage, including the U.S. ambassador, were left out in the cold.

"The Americans abused their rights," an angry Mayor Jean-François Chedal-Bornu said Saturday after reporters and security people jammed the Olympic village cafeteria, where Quayle had lunch with U.S. Olympians. "There were just too many people in the restaurant. It was unbelievable."

Henceforth, he said, journalists will not be allowed in the residential part of the largest Olympic village and will be restricted to the "International Zone" adjacent to the residential area.

Officials of this tiny Alpine town, population 600, had authorized only 23 people to be in Quayle's group. But a couple of dozen more were brought in with the vice president, with more outside scrambling to get in.

Chedal-Bornu himself was ejected as he was trying to get Quayle to sign a guest register.

"Get him the hell out of here," a U.S. Olympic Committee member, Steve Bull, was overheard saying.

U.S. Ambassador to France Walter Curley was at first denied access to the village by the French and had to be escorted inside.

"The U.S. delegation asked for about 80 passes, and we limited them to 23," Chedal-Bornu said. "We made a big effort with the vice president's visit, and this is what happened."

Between 40 and 50 people entered the village with Quayle during the hour-long visit, said Hugh Addington, an official with Quayle's office.

"We regret any problems that the visit of the vice president caused while he visited with our athletes," USOC spokesman Mike Moran said.

"We tried an experiment, and we see that it didn't work," Chedal-Bornu said.

Quayle was joined at Brides-les-Bains by actor Don Johnson and his actress wife Melanie Griffith — family friends of President George Bush — Bush's daughter Doro Lablond, his sister Nancy Ellis and Bush's friend Osborne Day.

The five were chosen by Bush to represent him at the opening ceremonies.

The Quayles, wearing U.S. Olympic jackets with their names embroidered on them, later went to the ski jump site at Courchevel to watch practices before heading back to Albertville for the opening ceremonies.

On their way to Albertville, Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, had a brief scare when the brakes failed on their car, according to broadcast reports.

The car was headed down a steep hill when the brakes went out but the driver was able to halt the car using the hand brake. The Quayles and their guests switched to another car.

At the opening ceremonies, Quayle sat beside the Olympic Organizing Committee's co-president, Michel Barnier, and his wife. After hesitating a few times, Quayle stood up with his hands raised to take part in several "waves" that swept the stadium.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

Country	G	S	B	Tot
Austria	2	1	2	5
Germany	1	1	0	2
Unified Team	1	0	1	2
Finland	0	1	1	2
France	0	1	0	1

ALPINE SKIING
Men, Downhill
GOLD—Patrick Ortlieb, Austria
SILVER—Franck Piccard, France
BRONZE—Guenther Mader, Austria

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING
Women, 15 Km
GOLD—Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team
SILVER—Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland
BRONZE—Elena Valbe, Unified Team

SKI JUMPING
90-meter
GOLD—Ernst Vettori, Austria
SILVER—Martin Hoellwarth, Austria
BRONZE—Toni Nieminen, Finland

SPEEDSKATING
Women, 3,000 meters
GOLD—Gunda Niemann, Germany
SILVER—Heike Warnicke, Germany
BRONZE—Emese Hunyady, Austria

CROSS COUNTRY

WOMEN'S 15-KILOMETER — 1, Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team, 42 minutes, 20.8 seconds; 2, Marjut Lukkarinen, Finland, 43:29.9; 3, Elena Valbe, Unified Team, 43:42.3; 4, Raisa Smetanina, Unified Team, 44:01.5; 5, Stefania Belmondo, Italy, 44:02.4; 6, Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi, Finland, 44:02.7; 7, Inger Helene Nybraten, Norway, 44:18.6; 8, Trude Dybendahl, Norway, 44:31.5; 9, Gabriella Paruzzi, Italy, 44:44.0; 10, Marie-Helene Westin, Sweden, 45:00.5.

11, Vida Venciene, Lithuania, 45:12.9; 12, Nataliya Martynova, Unified Team, 45:16.1; 13, Lubomira Balazova, Czechoslovakia, 45:22.6; 14, Katerina Neumannova, Czechoslovakia, 45:28.6; 15, Manuela Oschmann, Germany, 45:28.8; 16, Sylvia Honegger, Switzerland, 45:33.7; 17, Pirkko Maatta, Finland, 45:40.5; 18, Zora Simcakova, Czechoslovakia, 45:45.6; 19, Heike Wezel, Germany, 45:50.6; 20, Solveig Pedersen, Norway, 45:51.3.

HOCKEY

	1	2	3	T
Italy	1	2	0	3
U.S.	2	0	4	6

First period—1, U.S., Moe Mantha (Steve Heinze, Carl Young), 2:31. 2, U.S., Jim Johannson (Ted Drury, Keith Tkachuk), 7:18. 3, Italy, Bruno Zarillo (William Stewart), 18:12. Penalties—Guy Gosselin, U.S., 0:48; Lucio Topatigh, Italy, 1:11; Robert Manno, Italy, 14:25; John Vecchiarelli, Italy, 18:36; Steve Heinze, U.S., 18:36; Greg Brown, U.S., 19:33.

Second period—4, Italy, Robert Manno (Frank Nigro), pp, 20:23. 5, Italy, Giuseppe Foglietta (Michael DeAngelis, Anthony Circelli), 38:45. Penalties—Ted Donato, U.S., 21:45; Robert Oberrauch, Italy, 24:20; Frank Nigro, Italy, 29:43; Keith Tkachuk, U.S., 32:09.

Third period—6, U.S., Clark Donatelli (Tim Sweeney) 41:41. 7, U.S., Steve Heinze (Ted Donato), 47:02. 8, U.S., Tim Sweeney, 48:37. 9, U.S., Carl Young (Tim Sweeney), pp, 53:41. Penalties-William Stewart, Italy, 44:54; Guy Gosselin, U.S., 50:53; Georg Comploi, Italy, 53:29; Lucio Topatigh, Italy, 57:13.

Shots on goal—Italy 10-10-3-23. U.S. 11-11-13-35. Goalies—Italy, David Delfino (29 shots-23 saves). U.S., Ray Leblanc (20 shots-17 saves).

	1	2	3	T
Sweden	2	3	2	7
Poland	1	0	1	2

First period—1, Sweden, Lars Edstrom, 1:41. 2, Sweden, Patrik Erickson (Patric Kjellberg), 7:40. 3, Poland, Janusz Hoinos (Krzysztof Bujar), 19:12. Penalties—Miroslaw Tomasik, Pol (high-sticking), 8:02; Tommy Sjodin, Swe (interference), 12:00.

Second period—4, Sweden, Hakan Loob (Thomas Rundqvist, Peter Andersson), :18. 5, Sweden, Charles Berglund (Borje Salming), 18:06. 6, Sweden, Hakan Loob, 19:09. Penalties—Rafal Sroka, Pol (tripping), 4:22; Daniel Rydmark, Swe (tripping), 9:18.

Third period—7, Poland, Waldemar Klisiak (Miroslaw Tomasik, Janusz Hoinos), 4:42. 8, Sweden, Tommy Sjodin (Mikael Johansson), 5:50. 9, Sweden, Lars Edstrom (Patrik Carnback), 12:28. Penalties—Thomas Rundqvist, Swe (hooking) 15:41.

Shots on goal—Sweden 16-14-12—42. Poland 4-4-1—9. Goalies—Sweden, Tommy Soderstrom (7 shots-5 saves). Poland, Gabriel Samolej (35-28).

	1	2	3	T
Germany	0	0	1	1
Finland	1	2	2	5

First period—1, Finland, Mika Nieminen (Hannu Jarvenpaa), 3:08. Penalties—Dieter Hegen, Ger (roughing), 3:44; Jari Lindroos, Fin (holding), 6:30; Udo Kiessling, Ger (holding), 10:54; Mika Nieminen, Fin (interference) 11:03; Peter Draisaitl, Ger (holding), 16:24.

Second period—2, Finland, Hannu Jarvenpaa (Arto Ruotanen), 13:50. 3, Finland, Hannu Jarvenpaa (Mika Nieminen, Teemu Selanne), 16:43. Penalties—Karl Eloranta, Fin (hooking), 2:22; Thomas Brandl, Ger (roughing), 5:58; Mika Nieminen, Fin (holding), 7:33; Peter Draisaitl, Ger (slashing), 10:00; Hannu Jarvenpaa, Fin (slashing), 19:29; Ulrich Hiemer, Ger (slashing), 19:29.

Third period—4, Germany, Andreas Brockmann (Michael Heidt), 4:19 (pp). 5, Finland, Teemu Selanne (Hannu Jarvenpaa), 5:47. 6, Finland, Teemu Selanne (Mika Nieminen, Hannu Jarvenpaa), 11:43. Penalties—Ron Fischer, Ger (tripping), :32; Raimo Summanen, Fin (tripping), 3:16; Keijo Sailynoja, Fin (tripping), 13:31; Ulrich Hiemer, Ger (elbowing) 13:44; Andreas Brockmann, Ger (unsportsmanlike), 13:44; Ulrich Hiemer, Ger (interference), 18:35; Michael Heidt, Ger (cross-checking), 19:45.

Shots on goal—Germany 6-7-3-16. Finland 5-12-16—33. Goalies—Germany, Karl Friesen (28 shots-23 saves). Finland, Markus Ketterer (15-14).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

	1	2	3	T
Canada	1	2	0	3
France	1	0	1	2

First period—1, Canada, Joseph Juneau (Todd Brost), 7:05. 2, France, Stephane Barin (Patrick Dunn, Benoit Laporte), 17:11.

Second period—3, Canada, David Archibald, :50 (pp). 4, Canada, Kent Manderville (Adrien Plavsic, Patrick Lebeau), 2:41.

Third period—5, France, Stephane Barin (Peter Almasy), :59.

Shots on goal—Canada 7-6-6-19. France 12-10-7-29. Goalies—Canada, Sean Burke. France, Petri Ylonen.

	1	2	3	T
Norway	0	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia	4	5	1	10

First period—1, Czechoslovakia, Otakar Janecky (Ladislav Lubina), 4:25. 2, Czechoslovakia, Richard Zemlicka (Petr Hrbek), 7:14. 3, Czechoslovakia, Tomas Jelinek (Ladislav Lubina), 7:59. 4, Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Lubina (Otakar Janecky, Tomas Jelinek), 16:21 (pp).

Second period—5, Norway, Tom Johansen (Orjan Lovdal), 4:44. 6, Czechoslovakia, Petr Rosol (Kamil Kastak), 8:50. 7, Czechoslovakia, Robert Svehla (Igor Liba, Patrick Augusta), 11:40. 8, Czechoslovakia, Petr Rosol (Kamil Kastak, Robert Lang), 13:14. 9, Czechoslovakia, Radek Toupal (Richard Zemlicka, Petr Hrbek), 14:02. 10, Czechoslovakia, Petr Rosol (Robert Lang), 17:04.

Third period—11, Czechoslovakia, Jiri Slegr (Robert Lang), 2:33.

Shots on goal—Norway 2-9-3-14. Czechoslovakia 17-13-8-38.

Goalies—Norway, Steve Allman, Jim Marthinsen. Czechoslovakia, Petr Briza.

	1	2	3	T
Switzerland	0	0	1	1
Unified Team	3	3	2	8

First period—1, Unified Team, Igor Boldin, 5:53 (pp). 2, Unified Team, Vitali Prokhorov, 12:16. 3, Unified Team, Vladimir Malakhov, 18:17 (pp).

Second period—4, Unified Team, Serguei Petrenko, 7:19. 5, Unified Team, Nikolai Borstchevski, 14:37 (pp). 6, Unified Team, Yuri Khmylev, 18:11 (pp).

Third period—7, Unified Team, Andrei Khomoutov, 4:35. 8, Unified Team, Viatcheslav Bykov (Andrei Khomoutov, Yuri Khmylev), 7:52 (pp). 9, Switzerland, Samuel Balmer (Patrick Howald), 12:19 (pp).

Shots on goal—Switzerland 5-4-10-19. Unified Team 13-17-10-40. Goalies—Switzerland, Reto Pavoni. Unified Team, Mikhail Shtalenkov, Andrei Trefilov.

LUGE

MEN'S FIRST TWO RUNS (final two heats on Monday) — 1, Georg Hackl, Germany, 1:30.541 (45.190, 45.351); 2, Markus Schmidt, Austria, 1:30.659 (45.243, 45.416); 3, Markus Prock, Austria, 1:30.686 (45.356, 45.330); 4, Norbert Huber, Italy, 1:30.906 (45.506, 45.400); 5, Oswald Haselrieder, Italy, 1:31.017 (45.698, 45.319); 6, Jens Muller, Germany, 1:31.033 (45.435, 45.598); 7, Rene Friedl, Germany, 1:31.112 (45.609, 45.503); 8, Robert Manzenreiter, Austria, 1:31.123 (45.573, 45.550); 9, Serguei Danilin, CIS, 1:31.330 (45.708, 45.622); 10, Duncan Kennedy, U.S., 1:31.402 (45.553, 45.849)

11, Gerhard Plankensteiner, Italy, 1:31.428 (45.676, 45.752); 12, Agris Elerts, Latvia, 1:31.691 (45.785, 45.906); 13, Wendel Suckow, U.S., 1:31.712 (45.838, 45.874); 14, Mikael Holm, Sweden, 1:31.996 (46.202, 45.794); 15, Edouard Burmistrov, CIS, 1:32.170 (46.138, 46.032); 16, Oleg Ermoline, CIS, 1:32.222 (46.046, 46.176); 17, Kazuhiko Takamatsu, Japan, 1:32.348 (46.283, 46.065); 18, Harington Telford, Canada, 1:32.350 (45.924, 46.426); 19, Jan Kohoutek, Czechoslovakia, 1:32.417 (46.156, 46.261); 20, Petr Urban, Czechoslovakia, 1:32.496 (46.211, 46.285).

SPEED SKATING

WOMEN'S 3,000 METERS — 1, Gunda Niemann, Germany, four minutes 19.90 seconds; 2, Heike Warnicke, Germany, 4:22.88; 3, Emese Hunyady, Austria, 4:24.64; 4, Carla Zijlstra, Netherlands, 4:27.18; 5, Svetlana Boiko, CIS, 4:28.00; 6, Yvonne Van Gennip, Netherlands, 4:28.10; 7, Svetlana Bojanova, CIS, 4:28.19; 8, Jacqueline Boerner, Germany, 4:28.52; 9, Lia Van Schie, Netherlands, 4:30.57; 10, Liudmila Prokacheva, CIS, 4:30.76.

11, Jasmin Krohn, Sweden, 4:31.98; 12, Seiko Hashimoto, Japan, 4:32.12; 13, Yumi Kaeriyama, Japan, 4:33.53; 14, Elena Belci Dal Farra, Italy, 4:34.28; 15, Mary Docter, U.S., 4:34.51; 16, Else Ragni Yttredal, Norway, 4:36.98; 17, Mie Uehara, Japan, 4:37.54; 18, Cerasela Hordobetiu, Romania, 4:38.08; 19, Mihaela Dascalu, Romania, 4:38.39; 20, Anette Toensberg ,Norway, 4:38.66.

SKI JUMPING

90 METERS—1, Ernst Vettori, Austria, 88.0 meters (288 feet, 8 inches), 87.5 (287-0), 222.8 points; 2, Martin Hollwarth, Austria, 90.5 (296-10), 83.0 (272-3), 218.1; 3, Toni Nieminen, Finland, 88.9 (288-8), 84.5 (277-2), 217.0; 4, Heinz Kuttin, Austria, 85.5 (280-6), 86.0 (282-1), 214.4; 5, Mika Laitinen, Finland, 85.5 (280-6), 85.5 (280-6), 213.6; 6, Andreas Felder, Austria, 87.0 (285-5), 83.0 (272-3), 213.5; 7, Heiko Hunger, Germany, 87.0 (285-5), 84.0 (275-7), 211.6; 8, Didier Mollard, France, 84.5 (277-2), 85.0 (278-10), 209.7; 9, Jens Weissflog, Germany, 84.0 (275-7), 83.5 (273-11), 208.5; 10, Jiri Parma, Czechoslovakia, 87.0 (285-5), 82.0 (269-0), 207.9.

11, Mikhail Essine, Unified Team, 85.5 (280-6), 81.5 (267-4), 204.7; 12, Samo Gostisa, Slovenia, 84.0 (275-7), 84.0 (275-7), 201.8; 13, James Holland, U.S., 85.0 (278-10), 81.0 (265-8), 201.1; 14, Masahiko Harada, Japan, 83.5 (273-11), 84.0 (275-7), 201.0; 15, Jaroslav Sakala, Czechoslovakia, 83.5 (273-11), 82.0 (269.0), 200.8; 16, Risto Laakkonen, Finland, 85.5 (280-6), 79.0 (259-2), 200.7; 17, Mikael Martinsson, Sweden, 82.0 (269-0), 82.0 (269-0), 199.9; 18, Matiaz Zupan, Slovenia, 82.5 (270-8), 83.0 (272-3), 197.3; 19, Nicolas Jean-Prost, France, 81.0 (265-6), 81.0 (265-8), 195.7; 20, Stefan Zuend, Switzerland, 83.0 (272-3), 80.0 (262-5), 194.8.

FIGURE SKATING

PAIRS, SHORT PROGRAM — 1, Natasha Mishkutienok and Artur Dmitriev, Unified Team, 0.5 factored placements; 2, Elena Bechke and Denis Petrov, Unified Team, 1.0; 3, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, Canada, 1.5; 4, Radka Kovarikova and Rene Novotny, Czechoslovakia, 2.0; 5, Eugenia Shishkova and Vadim Naumov, Unified Team, 2.5; 6, Natasha Kuchiki and Todd Sand, U.S., 3.0; 7, Calla Urbanski and Rocky Marval, U.S., 3.5; 8, Peggy Schwarz and Alexander Konig, Germany, 4.0; 9, Christine Hough and Doug Ladret, Canada, 4.5.

10, Mandy Wotzel and Axel Rauschenbach, Germany, 5.0; 11, Sherry Ball and Kris Wirtz, Canada, 5.5; 12, Jenni Meno and Scott Wendland, U.S., 6.0; 13, Danielle Carr and Stephen Carr, Australia, 6.5; 14, Reno Inoue and Tomoaki Koyama, Japan, 7.0; 15, Anna Tabacchi and Massimo Salvade, Italy, 7.5; 16, Line Haddad and Sylvain Prive, France, 8.0; 17, Kathryn Pritchard and Jason Briggs, Britain, 8.5; 18, Ok Ran Ko and Gwang Ho Kim, North Korea, 9.0.

DOWNHILL

MEN—1, Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 1 minute 50.37 seconds; 2, Franck Piccard, France, 1:50.42; 3, Guenther Mader, Austria, 1:50.47; 4, Markus Wasmeier, Germany, 1:50.62; 5, Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 1:50.79; 6, Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1:51.39; 7, Hansjoerg Tauscher, Germany, 1:51.49; 8, Lasse Arnesen, Norway, 1:51.63; 9, A.J. Kitt, U.S., 1:51.98.

10, Franco Colturi, Italy, 1:52.07; 11, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 1:52.28; 12, Luc Alphand, France, 1:52.34; 13, Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:52.39; 14, Gianfranco Martin, Italy, 1:52.48; 15, Xavier Gigandet, Switzerland, 1:52.50; 16, Kyle Rasmussen, U.S., 1:52.71; 17, Helmut Hoeflener, Austria, 1:53.10; 18, Felix Belczyk, Canada, 1:53.37; 19, Berni Huber, Germany, 1:53.38; 20, Tommy Moe, U.S., 1:53.48.

Monday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing — Men's combined downhill, 1115.
Cross Country Skiing — Men's 30 km, 0900.
Ice Hockey — CIS vs. Norway, 1200; Czechoslovakia vs. France, 1530; Canada vs. Switzerland, 1715.
Freestyle Skiing — Ballet finals, 1300.
Luge — Men's singles, 3d/4th runs, 0900.
Speed Skating — Women's 500 m, 1500.

Monday's TV

EUROPE
All hours are local

Austria — FS2: 0600, 0900, 0950, 1030, 1300, 1350, 1445, 2000, 2015, 2107.
Britain — BBC1: 1105-1200, 1350-1550, 2300-2400; BBC2: 1800-1855.
Denmark — DR: 0955-1215, 2250-2335.
Finland — TV1: 1045-1330; TV2: 1730-1830.
France — A2: 0945-1300, 1900-1930; FR3: 1300-1330, 1630-1900, 2245-2315.
Germany — ARD: 0945-1725, 2015-2100, 2300-2345.
Greece — ET2: 1715-1800; ET1: 1900-1930, 0030-0100.
Italy — RAITRE: 0955-1315; RAIUNO: 1810-1830.
Netherlands — Nederland 3: 1000-1200, 1207-1730, 1900-2000, 2025-2250, 2328-2355.
Norway — NRK: 0945-1530, 1550-1650, 1710-1800, 2115-2200.
Spain — La 2: 1215-1330, 1500-1630, 2030-2100.
Sweden — TV2: 0945-1330; Kanal1: 2000-2100.
Switzerland — TSR: 0955-1215, 1900-1920, 2300-2330; DSR: 1205-1330; TSI: 2010-2245.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All hours are local

Australia — Channel 9: 2030-0100.
China — CCTV: 2200-2300.
Hong Kong — ATV: 1930-2000; STAR TV Prime Sports: 0700, 0800, 0900, 1900-2400.
Japan — HKV Channel 1: 1605-1800, 2000-2045, 2200-2300; Sat TV: 1130-1500, 1800-0700.
Malaysia — TV3: 1930-2000, 2230-1230.
New Zealand — TVNZ: 2130-0130.
South Korea — MBC: 1500-1700.

NORTH AMERICA
All hours are EST

Canada — CBC: 0700-1200, 1400-1700, 1900-2200.
United States — CBS:

Tuesday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing — Men's combined slalom, 1st run, 0900; 2d run, 1300.
Biathlon — Women's 7.5 km, 1300.
Ice Hockey — Finland vs. Poland, 1200; U.S. vs. Germany, 1530; Sweden vs. Italy, 1915.
Figure Skating — Pairs freestyle, 1830.
Luge — Women's singles, 1st/2d run, 0900.
Nordic Combined — 90-meter ski jump, 0930.

Tuesday's TV

EUROPE
All hours are local

Austria — FS2: 0600, 0900, 0950, 1030, 1300, 1445, 2000, 2107.
Britain — BBC1: 1350-1550, 2225-2355; BBC2: 1800-1945.
Denmark — DR: 2200-2300.
Finland — TV2: 1115-1645, 1730-1830, 2320-0020.
France — A2: 0945-1300; FR3: 1300-1520, 2035-2300; TF1: 1000, 1340.
Germany — ARD: 0945-1900, 2015-2300.
Greece — ET1: 1830-1900, 2130-2400; ET2: 2030-2130, 0030-0100.
Italy — RAITRE: 1050-1200, 0100-0200; RAIDUE: 1350-1430; RAIUNO: 1810-1830, 0100-0200.
Netherlands — Nederland 3: 0930-1900, 2025-2250, 2332-2400.
Norway — NRK: 0945-1300, 1345-1615, 1710-1800, 2115-2200, 2250-2400.
Spain — TVE-2: 1000-1045, 1400-1430, 1500-1630, 2200-2300.
Sweden — TV2: 0945-1130, 2000-2145; Kanal1: 1330-1530, 2145-2400.
Switzerland — TSI: 0950-1500; TSR: 1900-1920, 2245-2315; DRS: 2030-2400.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All hours are local

Australia — Channel 9: 2030-0100.
China — CCTV: 2200-2300.
Hong Kong — ATV: 1930-2000; STAR TV Prime Sports: 2100, 2200, 2300.
Japan — Channel 1: 1505-1800, 1920-2125, 2200-2300; Channel 7: 1130-1500, 1800-0700.
Malaysia — TV3: 1930-2000, 2230-1230.
New Zealand — TVNZ: 2130-0030.
South Korea — MBC: 1500-1700.

NORTH AMERICA
All hours are EST

Canada — CBC: 0700-1200, 1400-1700, 1900-2200.
United States — CBS: 0700-0900, 1200-1230, 2000-2300, 2330-2400.

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Spain (mail)	Ptas.	40,000	[illegible]	22,000
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SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Games Open on Austrian Upsets in Ski Jumping and Men's Downhill

Veteran Vettori Soars To First Major Title

The Associated Press

COURCHEVEL, France — Ernst Vettori, an Austrian veteran who had never won a major title, held off the new generation of Olympic ski jumpers and won the 90-meter gold medal Sunday.

Vettori, 27, collected 222.8 points for the two jumps to beat his 17-year-old compatriot, Martin Höllwarth, who took the silver with 218.1 points.

Toni Nieminen, the 16-year-old Finn who has dominated the World Cup season, had to settle for the bronze medal with 217 points and missed the opportunity to become the youngest male champion in the history of the Winter Olympics.

Vettori, who had 14 career victories on the World Cup circuit but no medal in two previous Olympics, gave Austria its first gold in the ski jumping since current coach Toni Innauer won the short hill in Lake Placid in 1980.

After winning, Vettori had words of praise for Jan Bokloev, the Swedish jumper who developed the V style now used by most top jumpers.

"I am very happy that I could win the gold here with his style," said Vettori, who posted jumps of 88 and 87.5 meters. "This medal is partly dedicated to Bokloev, who developed this style."

Vettori's second jump was the longest in that series and brought him the victory.

Höllwarth had the longest jump of the day, 90.5 meters, and led after the first series, but he wobbled on the second jump, managed only 83 meters and dropped to second.

Nieminen also jumped shorter in the second series. He soared 88 meters in the first series and was in second place going into the decisive second jump. But 84.5 meters dropped him to third place.

He showed no disappointment that he took only the bronze medal. "It's like a dream," he said, "and I still can't believe it."

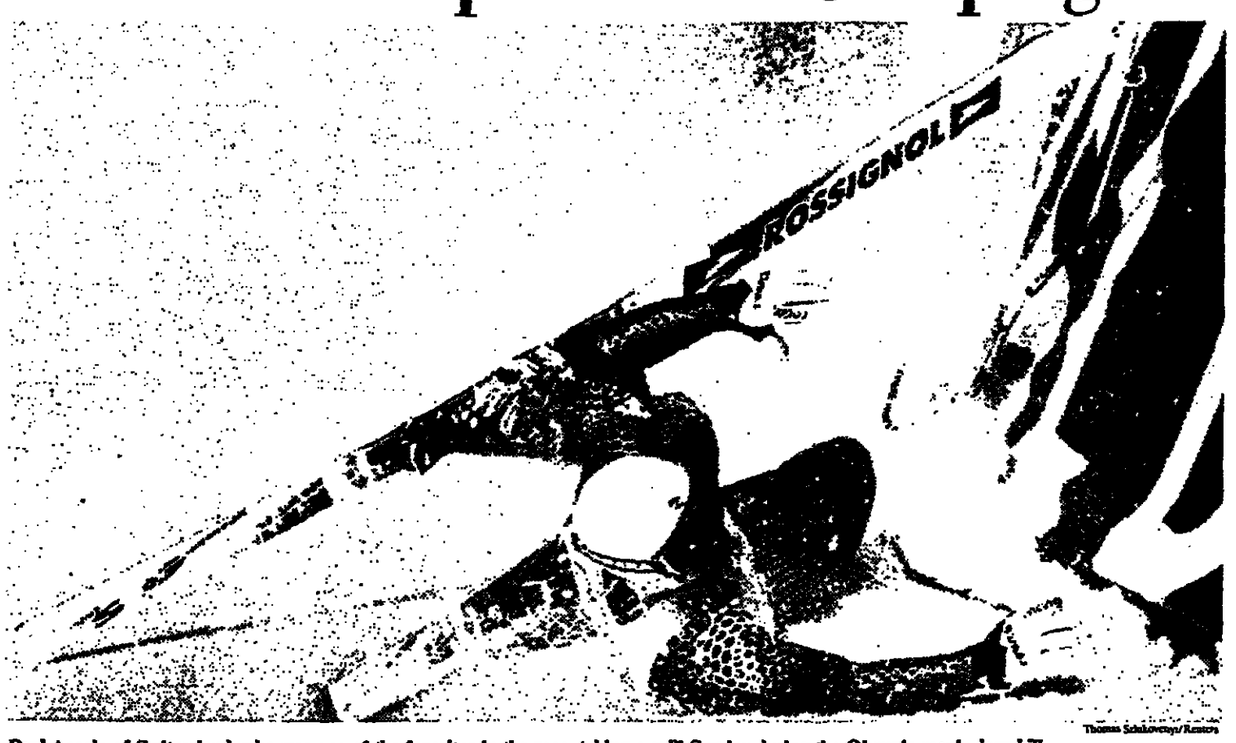
Heinz Kuttin of Austria was fourth, Mika Laitinen of Finland fifth and Andreas Felder of Austria sixth.

■ Egorova Wins 15K Title

Lyubov Egorova, a freestyle expert from the Unified Team, showed her versatility Sunday by winning the women's 15K classic-style cross-country race to claim the first medal of these Winter Olympics, The Associated Press reported from Les Saisies.

Egorova, 26, the reigning world 30K freestyle champion, led the race from start to finish and beat runner-up Marjut Lukkarinen of Finland by 1 minute, 9.1 seconds.

Lukkarinen prevented a 1-2 sweep for the Unified Team, beating Elena Valbe by 12.4 seconds.



Thomas Schulovsky/Reuters

Paul Accola of Switzerland, who was one of the favorites in the race, taking a spill Sunday during the Olympic men's downhill.

Ortlieb Masters Course As Stars Fade and Fall

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

VAL D'ISERE, France — A curvy, controversial new downhill course on the snow-packed La Face de Bellavarde swallowed many Olympic medal hopes on the first day of the men's alpine skiing Sunday.

Highly touted A.J. Kitt of the United States was not upset after finishing ninth in his top event, but the winner was.

"After this success, I am not going to change my opinion of the course. I hope I never again have to race on it," said Patrick Ortlieb of Austria after his first international skiing victory in the grandest competition of all.

"It's the wrong way to develop downhill," said Ortlieb. "It's not spectacular enough. You don't have to overcome your inhibitions. It's just too slow, the whole thing."

Ortlieb nonetheless managed to blast down the run in a 1 minute, 50.37 seconds, five one-hundredths faster than second-place Franck Piccard of France, who blew kisses to a roaring, sunwashed crowd of 20,000 after coming from deep in the pack to take the silver.

Günther Mader finished third to give Austria two of the three medals.

Piccard quickly gave the unusual course rave reviews.

"I think this was a race very good for the image of skiing," he said. "It was technically extremely difficult and I think in my mind it's the future of Alpine."

The 1972 Swiss Olympic gold medalist Bernhard Russi was called in to design a new route for these Games, and has been vigorously defending it against charges it was too slow, with too many curves, ever since it was finished last year.

Skiers said the hardest element to handle was a long, roundabout turn halfway down that cut their speed to 20 mph (32 kph) — crawling to daredevils accustomed to schussing along at up to 70 mph.

Ortlieb's medal run took many by surprise. He was the first racer off, having won that spot in a draw of the 15-top-ranked World Cup skiers, and many spectators were still settling in to their viewing spots when he came roaring through the treacherous Rock Turn and launched off the final, 50-meter jump toward the finish.

Ortlieb, 24, second in World Cup standings coming into the Games, knew immediately he'd done well and raised his arms in triumph as he carved his stop at the bottom, spraying snow on the crowd.

But with a dozen or more serious contenders still to come, he didn't know how well.

"I can only say the waiting was full of tension and suspense," he said. "You had to wait for all the first 15, and then for (Marc) Girardelli, Piccard and (Paul) Accola in the second group. Then Accola was out" — the overall World Cup leader lost control and skied off the course — "and I knew it was certain."

Leonhard Stock, the 1980 Olympic downhill champion, wiped out on the 180-degree Tower Turn 2, hitting a gate and crashing into the retaining wall.

Girardelli, the four-time World Cup champion, went out after posting one of the fastest early times. He missed a gate in the tower turn and skied off the course, still without an Olympic medal.

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland, the reigning world downhill champion, finished the course but shouldn't have bothered. He was nearly sideways when he took his jump onto the "Grand Mur," or Big Wall.

Ortlieb had reason to worry until then. Earlier this season, a fine run at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany had Ortlieb convinced his first World Cup victory was in hand till Markus Wasmeier of Germany popped out of the 38th start position to snatch his victory away.

While Ortlieb's triumph was impressive, the glory went mostly to Piccard, who rallied from poor performances early this year to dazzle his countrymen Sunday.

Piccard, who took Olympic gold and bronze in the 1988 Super G and downhill at Calgary, Alberta, has struggled since. It got so bad at Garmisch-Partenkirchen this year that he took some time off after finishing 70th, seven seconds off the pace in the downhill.

"I had no eagerness to ski," he said. "I just wanted to go home alone, to take a breath, so I did. I took a rest, enjoyed family life and okay, that settled me and I was ready to go back again."

The layoff, he said, "revived my racing spirit."

German Skaters Top 3,000-Meter Race

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — The women's 3,000-meter speed skating race at the Olympic Oval on Sunday was a long and arduous event, but when it ended, giving the united German team its first gold medal at the 1992 Winter Olympics, it turned into a forum for American Mary Docter to vent her anger concerning media reports of her admitted drug use.

Two former East Germans, Gunda Niemann and Heike Warnicke, were not to be outdone Sunday. Niemann, 25, holds the world record in this race in 4:10.80 and easily outdistanced the field. Warnicke was second in 4:22.88. Austria's Emese Hunyady won the bronze medal in 4:24.64.

Yvonne Van Gennip of the Netherlands, the triple-gold medalist at the 1988 Winter Games, finished sixth in 4:28.10.

The track, which had worried skaters and coaches prior to the first race, was half in sun and half in shadow through the first seven pairs. It was resurfaced after the fourth race. Niemann skated in the second pair after that.

Although coaches and skaters had speculated before the race that later starts would be favored by better ice conditions, Warnicke and Hunyady were the first pair of skaters to race.

"This is utmost happiness for me. Tears just well up into my eyes," Niemann said. "This is already a dream fulfilled."

In the 1988 Olympics in Calgary, Niemann was seventh in the 1,500 and 5,000.

Docter, who finished a disappointing 15th, said she "really regrets" that she told the media two months ago that she used marijuana, drank liquor heavily, snorted cocaine, smoked crack and even competed while under the influence of one substance or another.

"The misquotes, the actual lies, I know I haven't said a lot of the things I've been reading in the papers," she said. "It really has affected my performance on the ice. The preoccupation with all the publicity of my story has affected me. It was my mistake. If I had it to do all over again, I would just say, in a nutshell, that I was diagnosed as an addict and an alcoholic and leave it at that."

Docter, a four-time Olympian from Madison, Wisconsin, said at the U.S. Olympic trials in December that she was smoking marijuana "before classes, before examinations, before training, after training. I was a serious addict."

She also said she would drink heavily and use cocaine on the weekends and that she tried crack about five times.

A friend finally suggested she get help. She underwent rehabilitation in Minnesota last year and said now she is sober and no longer taking drugs.

Docter was the top U.S. hope in this race, but finished in 4 minutes 34.51 seconds, well behind Niemann's 4:19.90.

"I feel disappointed that I did not skate so well, but I am sober," she said.

■ Skating Pairs Opens

World champions Natalia Mishkuteniok and Artur Dmitriev, stellar in their lifts and spins, took the lead in the Olympic figure skating pairs competition after the original program Sunday night, The Associated Press reported.

Another pair from the Unified Team of athletes from the former Soviet Union — Elena Bechke and Denis Petrov — stood second.

Canada's world silver medalists of the last two years, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, stood third despite her fall on a double axel.

Their lifts and twists were spectacular in the original program, worth one-third of the total score.

Record Broken On Luge Course

The Associated Press

LA PLAGNE, France — Georg Hackl of of Germany set a course record of 45.190 seconds on his first run Sunday down the 1,250-meter luge course and took the lead with a combined time of 1 minute, 30.541 seconds.

Markus Schmidt of Austria was second at 1:30.659, followed by teammate and 1991-92 World Cup champion Markus Prock at 1:30.686.

The final two runs are scheduled for Monday.

Duncan Kennedy's chances of becoming the first U.S. Olympic luge medalist virtually disappeared when he twice skidded on his second run and dropped to 10th place.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

2 Skiers Down and Out for Season

VAL D'ISERE, France (UPI) — Ed Podivinsky of Canada and Hannes Zehentner of Germany will not ski competitively again this season after being injured Saturday during training for Sunday's Olympic men's downhill.

Zehentner crashed and tore ligaments in his left knee, while Podivinsky lost control in a spectacular fall and ended up in the safety fences, tearing ligaments in his right knee.

The world 50-kilometer skiing champion, Torgny Mogren of Sweden, pulled out of Monday's 30-kilometer cross-country race because of an inflammation in his neck. He said he hopes to take part in other events.

Ailing Speedskater Is Back on Track

ALBERTVILLE, France (AP) — World champion speedskater Johann Olav Koss of Norway, favored to win three gold medals, was discharged Sunday from a hospital after a bout of pancreatitis.

Koss, 23, entered the hospital on Saturday with stomach pains. His first event, the 5,000 meters, is on Thursday.

Bobsledder Confesses Stasi Links

LA LECHERE, France (WP)— German bobsledder Harald Czudaj, an Olympic gold-medal contender, has admitted he once worked as a spy for the Stasi, the Communist East German secret police, according to a Dresden newspaper.

Czudaj's teammate, Wolfgang Hoppe, a four-time Olympic medalist, on Friday denied rumors that he also worked for the Stasi.

Some Food for Thought

France's National Prune Office will hand out 450,000 prunes at four sites during the Games. The prunes will have the pits removed in order not to mess up the venues and to prevent ice hockey spectators throwing them onto the Méribel rink. *(AFP)*

Firemen were called to the International Broadcasting Center in Moûtiers on Saturday when a smell of burning alarmed officials. They discovered that employees of the American CBS network had tried to make popcorn in the microwave and forgotten it. *(AFP)*

In Brief

South African athletes will compete in their traditional gold and green colors, but without their well-known Springbok logo, when they make their first Olympic appearance in 30 years in Barcelona this year. *(AFP)*

The United States is the only nation among those with major medal hopes not to have a judge on all four of the figure skating panels — men's, women's, pairs and dancing. It was the luck of the draw, which left the United States without a spot on the nine-member panel for the women's event. *(UPI)*

Quotable

● A British spectator after paying 23 francs ($4.25) for a cup of tea in Méribel: "And how much is a lump of sugar?"

A New Event, Dueling Cards

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Two of the world's largest credit-card companies are waging a battle of commercials over the Winter Games, each charging the other with misleading advertising.

For months, Visa International has been running spots advising American Express Co. cardholders to leave their cards at home because "the Olympics don't take American Express."

Visa paid $20 million for the rights to call itself an official sponsor and is, in fact, the only credit card accepted at the Games' on-site ticket window.

But while American Express isn't accepted for tickets, it is accepted at hotels, restaurants, car rental agencies and other merchants — a fact American Express claims VISA is trying to obscure.

So American Express has fired off a media barrage of its own with an ad campaign reassuring cardholders who go to the French Alps "for winter fun and games" that not only will their cards be accepted at many locations, but that the American Express services there are far superior to those being offered by an unidentified "bank card."

American Express ran TV and print ads last Sunday and said it planned to run the TV spots on all three networks during the Games, with some to air during the Olympic telecast itself on CBS.

That drew fire from a member of the IOC, Richard W. Pound, of Montreal. He said the American Express ads were intended to "ambush" and undercut Games sponsor VISA and to imply that American Express, not VISA, was the official credit card of the Games.

In a statement, American Express said it "would welcome a lawsuit" to give it a forum to debate "VISA's misleading advertising campaign."

U.S., Sweden and Finland Post Hockey Victories

The Associated Press

MERIBEL, France — Tim Sweeney ignited a four-goal third period with a goal and two assists Sunday night as the United States overcame a 3-2 deficit and beat Italy, 6-3.

In other games Sunday, Sweden, the defending world champion but never an Olympic champion, got two goals from a National Hockey League veteran in beating Poland, 7-2, while Finland beat Germany, 5-1, in 1992's first matchup of medal-round teams from four years ago.

Before the game with Italy, the U.S. coach, Dave Peterson, praised his opponents but said, "I'd be lying to you if I said I didn't think we should beat them."

But eighth-seeded Italy, stocked with 16 North Americans, got standout goaltending from American-born David Delfino and goals from Canadian-born players Bruno Zarillo, Bob Manno and Giuseppe Foglietta, and put a scare into the fourth-ranked Americans.

Foglietta's breakaway goal, on a pass by Mike DeAngelis after Foglietta had just stepped on the ice, snapped a 2-2 tie with 1:15 left in the second period.

About eight minutes earlier, Marty MacInnis appeared to have scored for the United States. But referee Seppo Makela of Finland immediately signaled no goal and tapped his skate, indicating that he thought MacInnis intentionally kicked the puck into the net.

In the third-period comeback, Sweeney, who is in the Calgary Flames' organization, set up goals by Clark Donatelli and C.J. Young. Steve Heinze made it 4-3 at 7:02 of the third and then Sweeney followed 1:35 later with a goal of his own.

Donatelli, the U.S. captain, got loose in front of Delfino and took Sweeney's pass at 1:41 to tie the game. Just after a power play ended, Ted Donato's perfect pass from the corner found Heinze for a tap-in goal.

Sweeney then stole the puck from Italian defender Anthony Circelli and went in alone, scoring between Delfino's pads to make it 5-3. With 6:19 to play, Sweeney's pass into the slot set up Young's power-play goal.

Hakan Loob, a star on the 1989 Stanley Cup champion Calgary Flames, scored twice in the second period as the top-seeded Swedes beat the 12th-seeded Poles. It was the opener for both. Lars Edstrom also scored twice.

Sweden won the world championship last spring. It finished third in the last three Olympics and did not win a medal in five of the six Olympics before that.

But on Sunday, Sweden dominated, outshooting Poland, 42-9.

Edstrom and Patrik Erickson scored before Poland's Janusz Hajnos cut the lead to 2-1 with 48 seconds left in the first period.

Mike Fiala/Agence France-Presse

Forward Mikael Johansson of Sweden ran afoul of Janusz Hajnos and goalie Gabriel Samolec.

But Loob, who had 50 goals for Calgary in 1987-88, regained the momentum 18 seconds into the second period when he pulled goalie Gabriel Samolej out of the net and scored into the open right side.

Borje Salming, one of six former NHLers on the Swedish team, set up the next goal with a slap shot from the point. Samolej blocked the puck, but it dropped to his feet. Charles Berglund knocked in the rebound at 18:06.

At 19:09, Loob gave Sweden a 5-1 lead with a quick wrist shot from the left faceoff dot.

Poland's Waldemar Klisiak made it 5-2 at 4:42 of the third period, before Tommy Sjodin and Edstrom connected.

Finland won the silver medal in the 1988 Calgary Games after handing the Soviet Union its first Olympic hockey loss since 1980. The Finns haven't been quite as successful since, finishing fifth in the last World Championships.

Germany, which as West Germany beat the United States to get into 1988's medal round, also has stumbled and is now ranked ninth.

Hannu Jarvenpaa, one of 10 former NHL players on the Finnish team, scored twice and assisted on goals by Petri Skriko and Timo Selanne.

Finland led 3-0 after two periods. Andreas Brockmann's power-play goal at 4:19 of the third made it 3-1, but Selanne followed with two straight goals to ice the game.

■ Warning to Bullies

Filip Bondy of The New York Times reported earlier:

The ice hockey competition began Saturday with an early warning to all bullies who would grind small-boned opponents into the boards.

As oversized Canada discovered against France during a 3-2 victory in the tournament opener, it will not be that easy.

"They overestimated themselves," said Benoit Laporte, a forward for France. "They're No. 1 in the world, and we're No. 11. Maybe they thought they could give a check and not get one back."

Also Saturday, Czechoslovakia dissected Norway, 10-1, with a breathtaking passing game that had the losers spinning hopelessly in the wrong direction on defense.

And the United Team played patient, patterned hockey to dismantle Switzerland, 8-1.

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Funeral Foppery and the Art of Death

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Our emphasis on health and enduring youth is just another way of putting off the dire and capricious inevitable: death. Even at the Victoria and Albert museum's current exhibition, "The Art of Death," on visual aspects of the death ritual from 1500 to 1800,

MARY BLUME

visitors seem uneasy, partly because it is a weak show for so great a subject, partly because the subject itself automatically makes one wish one were elsewhere.

The exhibition begins roughly with the Reformation and ends with the Gordon riots against popery, by which time there were only 78,000 registered Catholics left in the land. Elaborate and sometimes joyous Victorian death rituals are thus eliminated and, more important, there is no sense of the awful pain everyone must have felt during the liturgical lurchings of the Reformation (between 1549 and 1559 England adopted and rejected four different prayerbooks), when even the simple act of burying one's dead and praying for their souls was so often and so bewilderingly transformed.

"The Art of Death," organized by Nigel Llewellyn, an art historian at the University of Sussex, was to have been held a year ago but was canceled for fear that the Gulf War might bring the subject too close for comfort. Among the objects on show is the Tor Abbey Jewel, a memento mori, dated about 1546, from the museum's own collection; a sumptuous enameled coffin-shaped pendant whose lid lifts to reveal a skeleton. The jewel was intended to be worn on a gold chain around the neck and on its top the words are carved, "Through the Resurrection of Christe we be all sanctified."

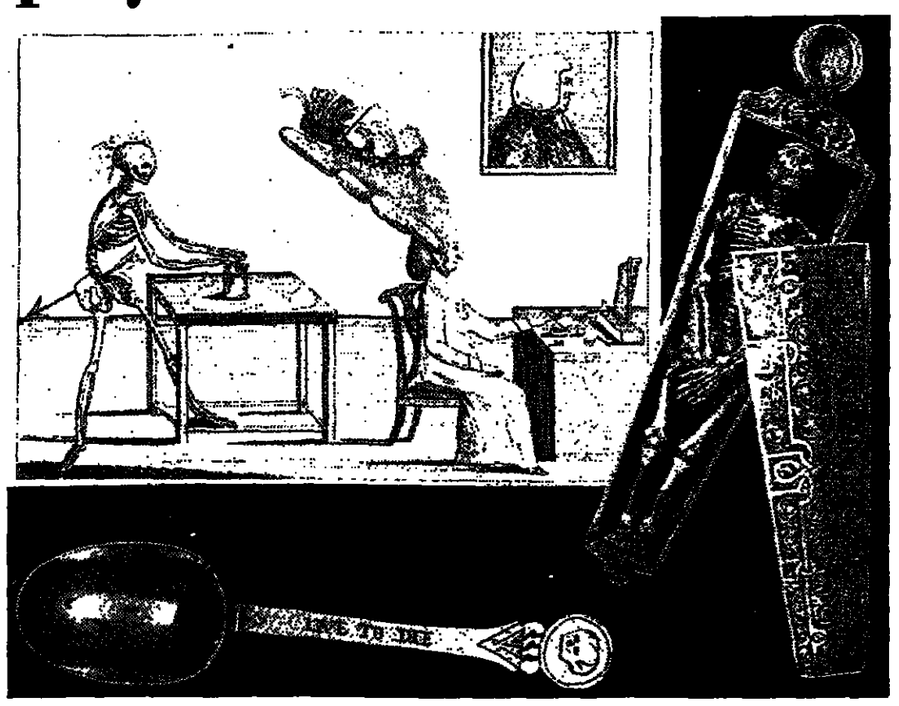
Death being always present, one of the basic parts of the ritual, Llewellyn says, was to teach the living how to die through visual representations of the good death and the bad death.

The good man, as the hour approaches, looks serene; the bad man trembles as the Grim Reaper nears. Criminals' deaths were automatically bad, those of children and valiant soldiers good.

By the mid-18th century, when theological turmoil had abated, Thomas Rowlandson considered bad deaths in his drawings on the subject to be those that were merely unfortunate; death on a desert island with a bird picking at the bones, or death in a riding accident with a maddened steed dragging a bloodied rider whose foot had got caught in his stirrup.

An exemplary and artistically elevated death was that, in May, 1633, of Lady Venetia Digby, a good woman much loved by her husband, who asked Van Dyck to do her deathbed portrait. This was not greatly difficult as he had painted her days before her sudden demise, although it is said that he had to pinch her waxen cheeks to restore a bit of color.

Llewellyn's view is that the English death ritual was divided into two parts: the natural, or biological, body and the social body, which represented the deceased's place in society. The natural body, at least among the wealthy, was treated to embalming and the making of death masks, the social body to funeral rites that exalted the corpse and, by extension, its mourners.



In "The Art of Death" at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Tor Abbey Jewel and a mourning spoon.

The ceremonies, strictly regulated, were organized for those of high rank by the College of Heralds until commercial undertakers came in to break their monopoly in the late 17th century. The exhibition may fail in terms of demonstrating liturgical and social changes after the Reformation but it is a stunning example of the familiar historical connection between Protestantism and the rise of capitalism. With the arrival of the undertaker, a whole new industry was born — printed funeral invitations, increasingly elaborate coffins, mass-produced funeral souvenirs and, finally, in the mid-19th century, private cemeteries.

The elimination of the Catholic notion of purgatory, the waiting place, ended the belief that the dead were still close by. The funeral sermon, as a means of offering examples and giving hope, became more important and it may be added that the words written on death in the 17th century are a good deal more interesting than funeral souvenirs or coffin styles. The reflections of, say, John Donne or Sir Thomas Browne may have no place, strictly speaking, in a show on the visual arts but there is not even a picture of Donne's statue which he commissioned a few years before his death and kept beside him as a memento mori. A printed copy of Gray's Elegy is included in the show, but a study of the English art of death without mention of its greatest commentators is like an exhibition of paintings shown only through brushes and palettes.

If English funerals came to lack the voluptuous grief, and statuary, of Catholic countries, they did contribute to the nation's pastoral beauty with their churchyards and simple graven headstones. From the earliest period there was a distinct search for simplicity, and sumptuary laws were applied not only to mourning dress but to the materials used in shrouds.

Still, as time went on the number of funerary artefacts became more varied — rings, fans, black-edged gloves, a handsome silver spoon bearing a motto rather like a 20th-century biker's jacket, Live to Die. By the late 18th century funeral foppery had become a subject of satire.

Llewellyn has written a book to accompany the exhibition filled with fashionable references to Saussure and Lévi-Strauss. Death he qualifies as a rite of passage though few have called it so. Our own culture, he says, needs to understand the need for ritual complexity and acknowledgment of bereavement. "To accompany its negative connotations the ritual of death has become ever more muted, its signals ever more bland," he writes.

The Victoria and Albert is doing its best to revitalize the subject. The exhibition, which continues to March 22, also offers one-day courses on such subjects as Counselling the Bereaved, and Death and Popular Culture. A session on funeral food, presumably with samples, has been held, and a demonstration of the Art of the Death Mask was given on Jan. 18, with a break of 30 minutes in the proceedings while the plaster dried.

LANGUAGE

From the Jaws of Triumphalism

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Triumph Without Victory" is the title of a new U. S. News & World Report book about the Gulf War. A nice differentiation of synonyms: in current usage, a *triumph* is a spectacular *win*, as of a single battle; *victory* — rooted in the Latin *vincere*, "to conquer" — often has the connotation of the successful culmination of a war.

Back in the days of the Cold War (no, I'm not being nostalgic), the word *victory* was frowned on in accommodationist circles. General Douglas MacArthur's *stern* 1951 *statement* to a joint meeting of Congress, "In war there is no substitute for victory," seemed unduly final to many seeking a settlement of the Korean conflict; a decade later, Senator Barry M. Goldwater used the word to provoke his liberal critics in the title of his book "Why Not Victory?"

Meanwhile, perhaps to conceal ambitions of global domination, Soviet propagandists put forward the notion of *convergence*, a meeting of the Communist and capitalist systems on some undefined common ground; the notion of *winning* the Cold War was considered bellicose and not in the spirit of *détente*. Caspar W. Weinberger, defense secretary for Ronald Reagan, was criticized for using the verb *prevail* in predicting the outcome of a nuclear war, but could have pointed to William Faulkner's use of the term *about mankind* in a Nobel Prize lecture.

Then Eastern Europe spun off from the Soviet empire, and the Soviet Union itself began to come apart; after the Communist Party was banned in Russia, it became apparent that the West had actually *won* the ideological struggle with the bipolar bear. But when some unreconstructed hard-liners *wanted to run out in* the streets to celebrate, reconstructed soft-liners pointed to the impropriety of gloating, as in the words of Rear Admiral John Woodward (Jack) Philip at the battle of Santiago in 1898: "Don't cheer, men, those poor devils are dying." A word was needed to attack the exultant winners for their offensive desire to celebrate.

The word was waiting, having been coined in 1964 in a nonpolitical, religious context. In a book on the Vatican Council, "Observer in Rome," Robert McAfee Brown wrote, "I am greatly impressed by the recognition of human failings in this prayer and by its exclusion of the *'triumphalism'* that has often seemed to characterize the church." The use of quotation *marks may have* been the act of a self-conscious coiner, or more likely the author's use of a neologism in the Roman air at that time. The context shows it *was an attack word on those confident of the rightness* of their faith, which critics saw to be the proud and rigid certitude of religious authority.

In 1968, Wayne H. Cowan, managing editor of a liberal Protestant journal, was quoted in The New York Times as saying that a pastoral letter "mutes the *triumphalism* of the past." The word, perhaps a suitable euphemism for "arrogance" or at least "haughtiness," was too useful to be limited to any one field. In The New Yorker in 1975, Tad Szulc called the contrast between wealth and poverty in Brazil under President *Ernesto* Geisel "understandable, *given* what critics of the regime have labeled *'triumphalism'* — something that goes way beyond mere ostentation on a colossal *scale*."

Most dictionaries up-to-date enough to include the word are still defining it in religious terms: "the doctrine or belief that the teachings of a particular faith are eternal and indestructible" is the definition in the Third Barnhart Dictionary of New English, adding correctly that the term is "usually used in a pejorative way." Architecture took a whack at it: "In architecture and interior decoration," wrote The Economist in 1977 about Spain, "the shoddy *'triumphalism'* of the *1950s has* given way."

But the temporal has now overtaken the spiritual and architectural; in London, The Observer wrote in 1983 that certain conservative *journalists* "fed readers and viewers a diet of *triumphalistic* pap." The same year, Fidel Castro warned that "an air of *triumphalism* reigns in the Reagan administration," an attitude that he equated with adventurism.

Attending a 1991 conference headed by Graham T. Allison Jr. of Harvard, who was then working on a "grand bargain" to ease Soviet transition to a freer economy, Edward Mortimer of the Financial Times wrote, "The high point for me came when a text I had drafted on 'America's role in the new international order' was criticized, by an American, for its 'excessive *triumphalism*.'"

Victory, which John F. Kennedy said had a thousand fathers, is sweet, but its headiness can lead to unsteadiness. I recall the euphoria after the 1972 Nixon election; when some of my hotly partisan colleagues rubbed their hands in anticipation of a *grand sweeping-out* of losers, the speech writer Raymond K. Price cautioned, "There is the 'sore winner' problem."

Winners — especially of landslide victories or ideological conflicts — do well to remember the words of Mark Antony when viewing the body of Julius Caesar: "Dost thou lie so low? / Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, / Shrunk to this little measure?" There are always those spoilsports around, loaded down with sour looks and wet blankets, and they now have a hefty verbal javelin to hurl at the celebrants at the victory party: *triumphalist*.

□

FDR rejected what he called "iffy questions"; he saw them as reportorial traps. President Bush, too, dismisses hypothetical questions; asked about extending unemployment benefits if the economy sinks again, he replied, "If a frog had wings, he wouldn't hit his tail on the ground."

This vivid construction was cited in the 1942 Dictionary of Quotations by H. L. Mencken as "If a frog had wings, he wouldn't bump his backside every time he jumps." It was an American variant of the English "If my aunt had been a man, she'd have been my uncle" and the German "If my aunt had wheels, she would be *an omnibus*."

In this tall-talking construction, the subordinate or "iffy" clause is called the *protasis*, from the Greek for "premise of a syllogism"; *the main clause is the apodosis*, from the Greek verb for "to deliver." Together, they form a hypothetical situation that has been described as *suppository*, which strikes me as a poor choice of a word; Fred Cassidy at the Dictionary of American Regional English calls it a *counterfactual trope*; I call it the *comic conditional*.

Don't you wish you could coin one? (As they said in the 17th century, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.")

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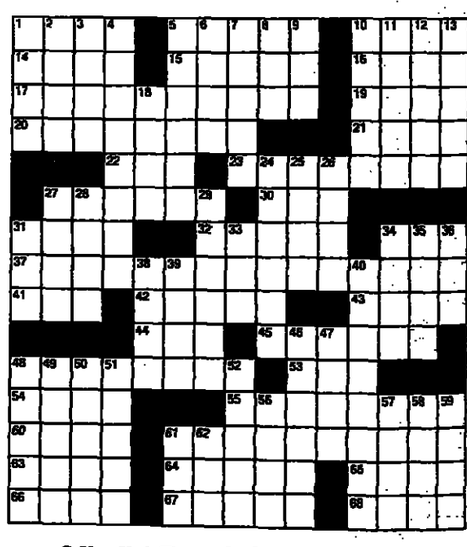

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